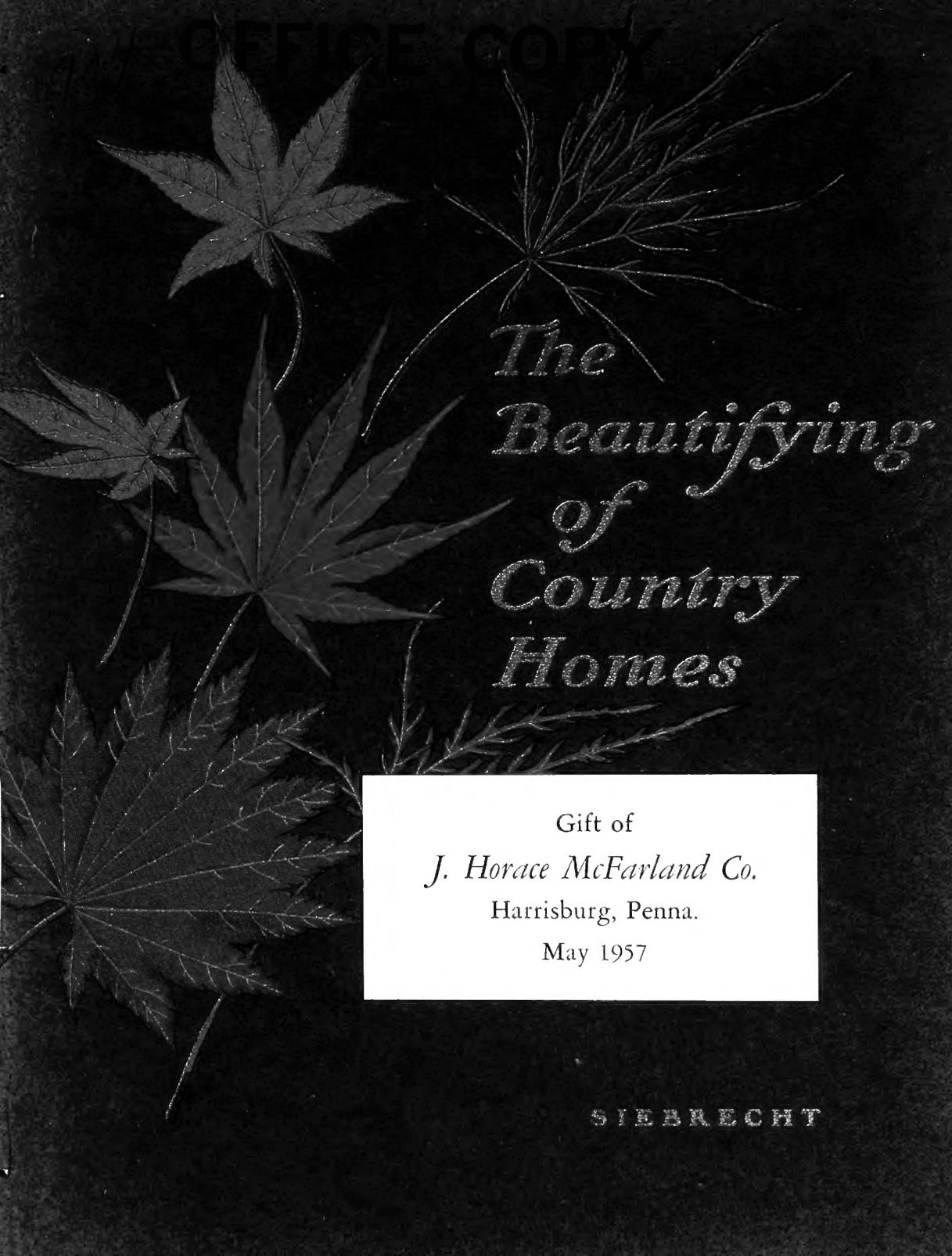


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*The
Beautifying
of
Country
Homes*

Gift of
J. Horace McFarland Co.
Harrisburg, Penna.
May 1957

SIEBRECHT

The Beautifying of Country Homes

Descriptions, Illustrations and Prices of the
Great Collection of Hardy Trees and
Plants, and other necessaries, offered by

ROSE HILL NURSERIES

ESTABLISHED 1867



SIEBRECHT & SON
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK

NEW YORK OFFICE
SIEBRECHT BUILDING, FIFTH AVENUE AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET

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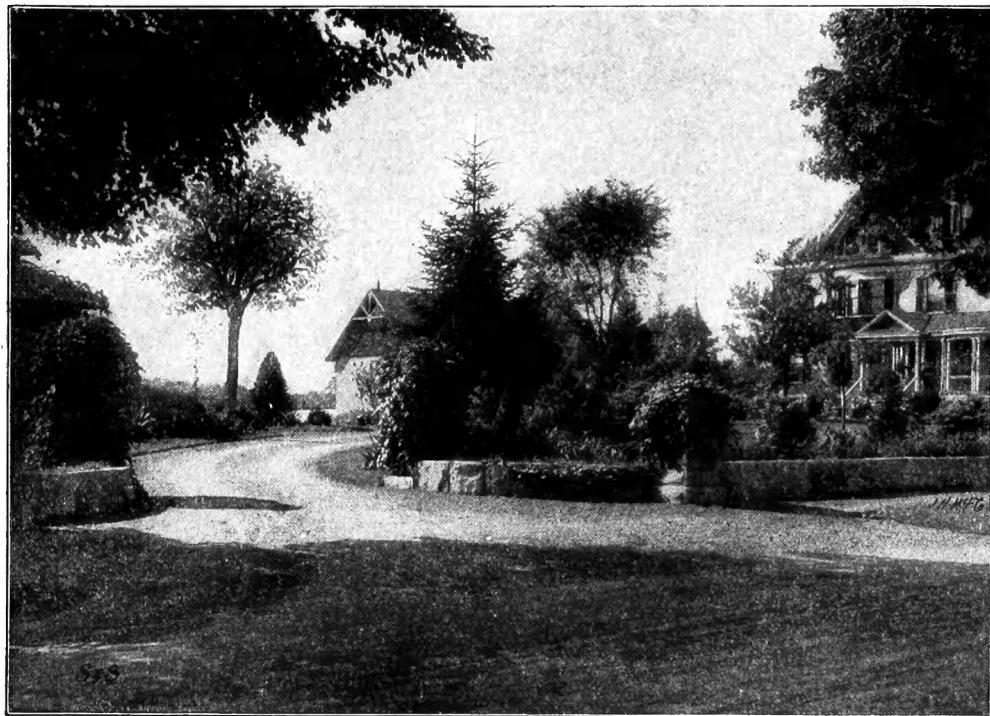
J.H. McF.C.

WE extend a cordial invitation to our old customers and prospective buyers to visit our Nurseries any day except Sunday. Personal inspection of stock before ordering will be to our mutual advantage.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
THE BEAUTIFYING OF COUNTRY HOMES	3
SPECIALTIES	6, 7
EVERGREEN TREES	9
HEDGE PLANTS	17
TRANSPLANTING LARGE TREES	20
DECIDUOUS TREES	21
TREES OF DROOPING HABIT	33
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS	36
FRUIT TREES	46
TRAINED FRUIT TREES	51
VINES AND CLIMBERS	52
OLD-FASHIONED GARDEN FLOWERS	54
HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES	66
ROSES	67-69
RHODODENDRONS	70
DECORATIVE TREES	72
BOXWOODS	74, 75
AQUATICS	76
LILIES	77
RUSTIC WORK	78, 79
VASES AND TUBS	79-81
LAWN GRASS AND FERTILIZERS	83

WE make a specialty of Trees and Plants to produce immediate effects, and have growing at our Nurseries an immense lot of large stock grown in pots and tubs which can be planted, with assurance of growth, at any season of the year. We will be pleased to hear from those in search of that kind of stock.



MAIN ENTRANCE TO ROSE HILL NURSERIES

The Beautifying of Country Homes



SIEBRECHT & SON, after a full generation's experience in the beautifying of country and city homes through the refining agency of flowers, plants and trees, offer with confidence their unequalled collection of the essentials of arboreal and floral decoration. With our extensive establishment at Rose Hill, New Rochelle, New York, and with long-established foreign connections as well, we are in a position to know and to grow the best plants and trees.

Close to New York City as we are, and with active branches in that city, we are at the focus of the most critical demands that can be made upon a horticultural establishment. Our rapidly extending business is the best proof of our ability to meet the utmost requirements of a discriminating clientele.

We invite those interested in the best trees and plants to look over the assortment given in the following pages, and to correspond with us freely. A convenient order form will be found at the back of this little book.

Visitors and Customers. We are always glad to welcome visitors and customers to Rose Hill Nurseries, and cordially invite them to come and personally inspect our stock before ordering. If this is not convenient we would suggest that prospective purchasers of nursery stock, in dealing with nurserymen, insist upon having samples submitted before placing their orders. In this way only can there be honest competition between nurserymen.

Boxes and Packing. These will be charged for, but only to an amount sufficient to cover material and labor. We advise using boxes in all cases, and when the matter is left to us we will do so. On orders for car-load lots there will be no charge for packing.

Prices. The prices contained in this Catalogue are the lowest consistent with the quality of the stock we send out. In the case of large orders we make a substantial reduction upon these prices, and will be pleased to submit quotations upon application. Those desiring trees for lawn planting or for streets and drives, should in all cases specify the diameter of the trunk

of tree (caliper measurement) they desire. Our prices are calculated according to the height, caliper, fullness, form and variety of the stock, and unless all these points are taken into consideration in comparing our prices with those of other nurserymen, it prevents fair business competition. In the matter of shrubbery, no fair competition can be maintained unless prospective buyers specify the height and fullness of the plant. If shrubs are wanted for ornamental purposes or for immediate effect, it is economy to buy plants illustrated by drawing No. 1; if they are wanted merely to grow in an obscure place, and the matter of time is not a factor, slim and cheap plants like No. 2 might answer every purpose. See the engravings illustrating these points.

Give Plain Directions. All customers are requested, when ordering by mail or otherwise, to give plain addresses and explicit directions as to how they

No. 42

STATE OF  NEW YORK

Department of Agriculture

Certificate of Inspection of Nursery Stock

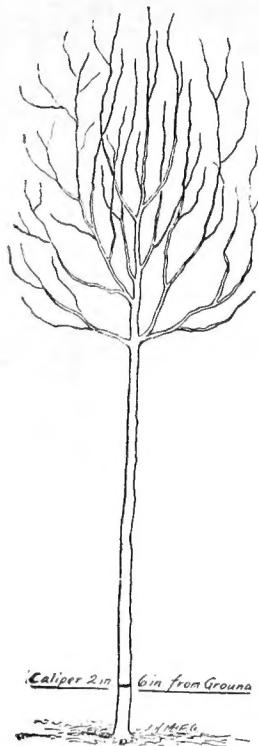
This is to certify that the stock in the nursery of *Siebrecht & Son*,
of *New Rochelle, County of Westchester*, State of New York,
was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 519 of the
Laws of 1902, and it was found to be apparently free in all respects from any
contagious or infectious disease or diseases, or the San José scale or other
dangerously injurious insect pest or pests. This certificate expires June 30, 1904.

Dated, Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1903.

Let. W. Hartung
Commissioner of Agriculture



Map showing the large cities within a radius of 250 miles of New Rochelle



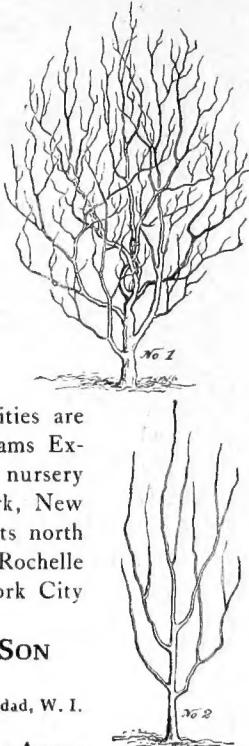
desire their stock shipped—whether by freight or express. When directions are not received by us, we will exercise our best judgment, and forward goods to the best advantage of the purchaser, but our responsibility for safe arrival ceases when we deliver stock in good condition to the transportation companies. When we do the planting we guarantee growth, as noted below.

New Customers and those unknown to us are kindly requested to accompany their orders with cash, post-office order, draft on New York, or satisfactory reference.

Shipping Facilities. Our shipping facilities are unsurpassed. We ship all express goods by Adams Express, which allows 20 per cent discount upon nursery stock. Goods by freight go by the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, direct to all points north and northeast, or by the New York and New Rochelle Transportation Co., which transfers at New York City to all steamers, freight and express companies.

SIEBRECHT & SON

ROSE HILL NURSERIES, New Rochelle, N. Y.
UNITED STATES TROPICAL NURSERIES, Dabatie, Trinidad, W. I.
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE, 425 to 427 Fifth Avenue
NEWPORT, R. I., BRANCH (summer season only), Bellevue Avenue



Time-Table of Trains between New York and New Rochelle

Leave Grand Central Station, Forty-Second St.			Leave New Rochelle		
12.04 A. M.	1.06 P. M.	6.02 P. M.	5.38 A. M.	8.53 A. M.	4.23 P. M.
5.00 "	1.33 "	6.04 "	6.21 "	9.17 "	5.12 "
6.00 "	2.02 "	6.30 "	6.54 "	9.45 "	6.15 "
7.00 "	3.04 "	6.32 "	7.12 "	10.45 "	7.06 "
8.00 "	3.32 "	7.00 "	7.37 "	11.45 "	7.15 "
8.02 "	4.06 "	8.02 "	7.50 "	12.45 P. M.	8.05 "
9.06 "	4.32 "	9.30 "	7.55 "	2.17 "	9.05 "
10.04 "	5.04 "	10.30 "	8.09 "	3.32 "	9.58 "
11.02 "	5.34 "	11.00 "	8.21 "	3.55 "	11.25 "
12.04 P. M.	5.38 "	11.30 "	8.32 "		
1.04 "	5.49 "				

When we furnish trees, shrubs and vines, and plant them, we guarantee them for one year. Should they not give satisfactory results, we replace them free of charge or expense to customers. We are prepared at all times to submit plans and specifications for the planting of home grounds, and with our magnificent stock of large specimen trees and shrubs can transform the most barren place into one which has the appearance and effect of a generation's growth.



Specialties at Rose Hill Nurseries

Evergreens are our leading specialty, of which we have the grandest stock in America, and in first-class condition

Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea pungens Kosterii*)

This is not the ordinary Blue, which shows its color only in the spring, but produces a beautiful blue all the year round. From 2½ to 10 feet high. We have the largest stock in this country. See pages 10 and 11.

Cedar Trees

The American native Red Cedar for formal decoration and immediate effect. We have used this extensively and with grand results. Also the American Arborvitæ, grand specimens, from 15 to 18 feet. See page 15.

Catalpa Bungei

A beautiful tree which can be used with the same effect as Bay Trees. We have a grand stock of this noble tree. See page 25.

Japanese Maples

In all varieties, colors and sizes. See pages 22 and 23.

Pyramid and Standard Box Trees

Specimens, used extensively for formal work. Our stock is home-grown, and it is worth a visit to our nurseries to see it. See page 73.

Rose Hill Nurseries are noted for their immense stock, which can be transplanted and used for immediate effect



Specialties at Rose Hill Nurseries

Dwarf Box

For edging. We have the largest stock in this country, in four sizes. See page 74.

Rhododendrons

This, next to evergreens and box trees, is one of our greatest specialties, both in the hardy hybrids and native varieties, which we supply in car-load quantities. See page 70.

Weeping Trees

Of the Beech, Birch, Flowering and Foliage Trees and Evergreens, for lawn decoration. See page 33.

Azalea amoena

One of the most charming and decorative plants in cultivation, of which we have a grand stock from 1 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. See page 36.

Cornus florida rubra (*Pink-flowering Dogwood*)

One of the most attractive early spring-flowering trees. See page 38.

Laurus nobilis (*Bay Tree*)

Standard and pyramid forms. One of the most popular trees used for summer decoration. We are the largest dealers in Bay Trees in America. See page 72.

Roses, Standard and Bush Forms

One of our leading specialties, and for which our nurseries were named. In all leading varieties. See page 69.

Rose Hill Nurseries are noted for their immense stock, which can be transplanted and used for immediate effect

The Moving of Large Trees

For many years we have made a specialty of this branch of the nursery business, and every year it is growing in importance and value. By the moving of large trees as practiced by us it is possible to create effects that were not dreamed of a short time ago, and, now that we have demonstrated its

possibilities, we have often been called upon to convert in a short time a barren piece of the countryside into a place which, by the slow growth of nature, would take at least fifty years to produce.

We pay a great deal of attention to the growing of large stock for transplanting, and by careful and consistent cultivation, combined with frequent moving in the nursery, produce deciduous and evergreen trees with great quantities of fibrous roots, insuring their safe removal at almost any time of the year, under proper conditions.

The illustration on this page shows a Norway Maple transplanted from our nursery when its trunk measured eight inches in diameter. This tree was moved in early spring, and the photograph was taken the following summer. In the same picture are a number of evergreens transplanted at the same time, producing an effect otherwise obtainable only by many years of growth.

One year before the photograph reproduced on page 20 was taken, the property in the picture was a bleak and barren field. By means of the extra-large stock of Norway Maples we supply for street planting and the judicious transplanting of large deciduous and evergreen trees, we converted the place into a home, such as could have been made only by the

growth of a generation of years. Thus it will be seen that it is possible to transform a wilderness into a thing of beauty, and no one need be deterred from building a country home by reason of a lack of trees and shrubbery in the particular place they desire to build. All the prospective buyer need do is to supply the place, and we will furnish plans, specifications and material for its planting on any scale.

We also make a feature of transplanting trees from one part of the country to another, no matter how large they may be. Show us the tree and we will place it anywhere you wish.

We shall be pleased to hear from those interested in the subject of transplanting large trees and shrubbery, as with the improved machinery we have for the purpose, and our magnificent stock of material, we are in a position to execute the largest, as well as the smallest, schemes of planting.





SECTION OF ROSE HILL NURSERIES

(1) Row of *Pinus Cembra*, (2) young Colorado Blue Spruce, (3) the finest collection of Pyramidal Box Trees in this country

EVERGREENS

Figures following the names indicate about the height of the plant at maturity

The Spruces and Firs (*Abies and Picea*)

We would call especial attention to our stock of evergreens. They are not grown closely together in the rows or block, causing them to become slim and of poor shape, but each plant is given ample room to develop, so that the tree is as near perfect as possible.

There is much confusion among authorities as to the Abies and Picea families, and we have embraced them both under the one general head, retaining the botanical names which we deem best.

Abies alba (White Spruce). 25 to 30 ft. A native tree of close, pyramidal growth, with blue-gray foliage. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

A. Alcockiana (Ajanensis). 25 to 30 ft. A beautiful tree, the underside of the foliage being of silvery blue color. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50 to \$5.

A. Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce). 35 to 40 ft. A lovely native tree of loose, open growth, unless it be pruned, when it makes a very dense bush. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25 to \$2.

A. concolor. 15 to 20 ft. A Rocky Mountain species almost as handsome as the Colorado Blue Spruce. 2 to 3 ft., \$3 to \$5.

Abies concolor violacea (Silver Fir of Colorado). Broad, handsome foliage, bluish or glaucous green above, silvery beneath. A grand tree; distinct and rare. Our stock is particularly fine and guaranteed true to name. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 to \$5.

A. Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce). 35 to 40 ft. A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, with dark green foliage. It is a splendid tree for lawn planting, and is much used. \$3 to \$5.

A. Engelmanni. 20 to 23 ft. A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage being of a light blue color, somewhat like the Colorado Blue Spruce. 3 to 4 ft., \$10 to \$20.

Siebrecht & Son • Rose Hill Nurseries • New Rochelle, New York

SPRUCES AND FIRS, continued

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce). 40 to 50 ft. A well-known evergreen, of rapid growth. It is much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense impenetrable hedge. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.
A. excelsa aurea. The foliage of this is of a distinct yellow appearance. \$3.50 to \$5.
A. excelsa Gregoriana. 3 to 4 ft. One of the dwarf forms, distinctly ornamental. \$3.50 to \$5.



ABIES CANADENSIS (See page 9)

Abies excelsa pyramidalis. 25 to 35 ft. A tall, slim, yet compact grower of much use in plantings. \$3 to \$5.

A. excelsa Remonti. 5 to 6 ft. Of dwarf, spreading growth. \$3.50 to \$5.
A. nobilis glauca. A beautiful blue or glaucous green type of this noble and majestic tree. 1½ ft., \$3.50 to \$5; large specimens, \$10 to \$15.
A. Nordmanniana (Nordmann's Silver Fir). 20 to 25 ft. One of the most beautiful of the group and forms a thick, dense tree of splendid shape and proportions. The foliage is broad, thick, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery under surface. 3 to 4 ft., \$4 to \$6; large specimens, \$10 to \$15.
A. orientalis (Oriental Spruce). 30 to 35 ft. Erect-growing, of fine outline, and with foliage of the darkest green. 2½ to 3½ ft., \$3 to \$5.
A. pectinata (European Silver Fir). 15 to 20 ft. A pyramidal, stately tree with broad, heavy foliage, dark green above with light under surface. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.
A. polita. 25 to 30 ft. A beautiful Japanese Spruce, the young wood of which is of a yellowish tint. A rare and choice sort. Very ornamental. \$4.50 to \$7.50.
A. pungens (Colorado Blue Spruce). 25 to 30 ft. One of the handsomest of Spruces. The foliage is silvery blue, and the trees take on a dense, shapely habit without any pruning. 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$10.
A. pungens Kosteriana (Koster's Blue Spruce). A great improvement over the old Blue Spruce, in which the "blue" is very distinct and effective. It is an exceptionally beautiful tree, and one of the most ornamental and majestic additions to the lawn imaginable, adding a dignity and beauty hard to describe. It holds its color during all changes of climate. Our stock is propagated from the best obtainable specimens of Koster's "true blue" trees. 3 to 4 ft., \$7.50 to \$15. (See illustration on opposite page.)
Picea balsamea (Balsam Fir). 40 to 50 ft. Well known for its odoriferous foliage. \$1.50 to \$3.50.
P. Cephalonica (Grecian Silver Fir). 50 ft. A choice sort; leaves silvery green. \$3.50 to \$5.



KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE (*Abies pungens Kosteriana*) ON THE LAWN AT ROSE HILL. (See preceding page)



CEDRUS ATLANTICA GLAUCA

The Cedars (*Cedrus*)

Cedrus Atlantica glauca (Mt. Atlas Cedar). 50 to 60 ft. One of the most beautiful of the Cedars. Its blue foliage is equal to many of the Colorado Blue spruces. Quite hardy here. 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$6.

C. Deodara (Deodar Cedar). 50 to 60 ft. Silvery foliage. Not so hardy as the preceding in the extreme North. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

C. Libani (Cedar of Lebanon). 50 to 60 ft. The true Cedar of Mt. Lebanon. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Cryptomeria

Cryptomeria Japonica. 30 to 40 ft. One of the finest evergreens of Japan. Perfectly hardy in this climate. 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$7.50.

C. Japonica Lobbi. Grand specimens, 5 to 6 ft. high, \$7.50 to \$15.

Cypress (*Cupressus*)

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). 40 to 50 ft. A beautiful evergreen from the Pacific coast; lovely green color; perfectly hardy if planted in a sheltered position. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 to \$5.

The Junipers (*Juniperus*)

Juniperus aurea (Douglas' Golden Juniper). A flat-topped, spreading variety with lovely golden foliage. \$1 to \$1.50.

J. Chinensis (Chinese Juniper). 8 to 10 ft. Of free, upright growth. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

J. communis. 6 to 8 ft. Common upright Juniper. 75 cts. to \$1.

J. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). 6 to 8 ft. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

J. Japonica aurea. Golden tinted foliage. \$1.50 to \$2.

J. prostrata. With long trailing branches and glaucous green foliage. 1 to 1½ ft. \$1 to \$2.50.

J. Sabina. 3 to 4 ft. Of low, open-top growth; bright green in color. A pretty and desirable sort. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). 30 to 40 ft. \$1 to \$2.50.

J. Virginiana glauca. Bluish foliage. \$5 to \$7.50.



PINUS CORSICA (See opposite page)

The Pines (*Pinus*)

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). 40 to 50 ft. Well known for its hardy character; a robust grower, with long, stiff, dark green needles. 4 to 6 ft., \$5 to \$15.

P. Cembra (Stone, or Swiss Pine). 6 to 8 ft. A dwarf Pine of conical growth. 1 ft., \$1 to \$1.50; large specimens, \$7.50 to \$10.

P. excelsa (Himalayan Pine). Lovely long, drooping silvery foliage. A handsome tree. 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$3.

P. Corsica (Corsican Pine). Very large tree with stout, spreading branches in regular whorls forming a symmetrical pyramid; foliage is long, stiff and dark green. One of the handsomest of the Pines. \$3.50 to \$7.50. (See illustration on preceding page.)

P. Mugho (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Of compact, spreading growth; it keeps below 4 feet in height for many years. Unique in effect. 9 to 12 in., \$1 to \$1.50.



PINUS EXCELSA

Pinus Strobus (White Pine). 40 to 50 ft. This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery green; there is no prettier native Pine, and it is not over-particular as to situation. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3.50 to \$7.50.

P. strobus nana compacta (Dwarf White Pine). Compact, round bush with short leaves. \$5 to \$7.50.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). 30 to 35 ft. This has silvery colored leaves, which, with its hardness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$5.

The Retinosporas

(Japanese Cedar)

These beautiful Japanese evergreens are growing more popular every year. Our stock is very fine.

Retinospora filifera. 15 to 20 ft. Has slender, string-like, drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other. 2 to 3 ft., \$4 to \$5. (See illustration on page 14.)

R. filifera aurea. 15 to 20 ft. A golden form of the preceding. 2 to 3 ft., \$4 to \$5.

R. obtusa. 20 to 25 ft. A free-growing evergreen, with bright green foliage. \$3 to \$5.

R. obtusa compacta. 5 to 6 ft. A compact, beautiful form. \$3.50 to \$5.

R. obtusa compacta aurea. 5 to 6 ft. Well distinguished by its golden foliage. \$5 to \$10.



RETINOPORA FILIFERA (See page 13)

RETINOPORAS. continued

R. obtusa gracilis. One of the best bushy evergreens. Fine color, graceful habit, and makes a compact bush which holds its form without shearing. \$7.50 to \$10.

R. pisifera. 20 to 25 ft. An evergreen of tree-like character when mature. The under side of foliage is silvery. \$2.50 to \$5.

R. pisifera aurea. 15 to 20 ft. Grows to a large size, and makes a fine tree of pyramidal outline. It is gold-tinted and of good habit. \$5 to \$7.50.

Retinopora plumosa. 15 to 20 ft. Compact-growing and ornamental. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.50 to \$5. **R. plumosa aurea.** 15 to 20 ft. One of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden color. It makes a compact growth of much beauty. 3 to 4 ft., \$3.50 to \$7.50.

R. plumosa argentea. Sparsely covered with white variegation. \$5 to \$7.

R. squarrosa. 15 to 20 ft. This valued sort has steel-colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth. It grows large, but by pruning it can be kept down to almost any size. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3; large specimens, \$5 to \$7.50.

R. squarrosa Veitchii. This, most beautiful of all the Retinoporas, is the result of intensive cultivation, and is a great improvement upon the parent variety. We have the largest stock of this evergreen in the country. \$3.50 to \$5.



SCIADOPITYS (Japanese Umbrella Pine). See page 15

Sciadopitys

(Japanese Umbrella Pine)

Sciadopitys verticillata. 25 to 30 ft. Hardy and beautiful; shining green foliage, arranged in whorls. \$5 to \$7.50 and up; large specimens, \$10 to \$100 each.

The Yews (*Taxus*)

Taxus baccata (English Yew). 30 to 40 ft. Of large, open, spreading growth; dark green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant as well as a specimen evergreen. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$7.50.

T. baccata adpressa (Japanese Yew). 10 to 12 ft. A bushy, spreading species, with short, very dark green leaves. Distinct. \$3.50 to \$5.

T. baccata aurea (Golden Yew). \$5 to \$15.

T. baccata elegantissima. Golden-leaved. \$5 to \$10.

T. baccata erecta pyramidalis. With slender, upright branches. \$2.50 to \$5.

T. baccata Hibernica (Irish Yew). 8 to 10 ft. Of tall, slim growth and beautiful dark green foliage; it is of great use to planters. As with all Yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter. \$1.50 to \$3; large specimens, \$7.50 to \$25.

T. baccata Hibernica aurea (Golden Irish Yew). \$3.50 to \$5.



AMERICAN CEDAR

AMERICAN CEDARS

Of all our grand native evergreen trees there is none better adapted for quick and lasting picturesque effects on the lawn or in mass planting than the American Cedar. It will grow in any position and any climate, and is particularly adapted to places where the soil is poor and the climate hot and dry. The trees grow to good size and retain their foliage clear to the ground, and will stand any amount of shearing and trimming when special shapes are wanted. In fact, this tree is the most satisfactory evergreen tree that can be grown, and we make a specialty of furnishing them from 12 to 20 feet in height for immediate effect. We have a particularly fine lot of these trees growing in our nursery, and would suggest to prospective buyers to visit us and make their own selection of stock. We can supply these trees in any quantity for \$4.75 to \$12.50 each, according to size.

In comparing our prices with those of other nurserymen, the height, diameter, fullness, quality and vigor of stock should be considered. When that is done our prices will be found to be among the lowest.

The Arborvitae (Biota and Thuja)

Biota orientalis (Chinese Arborvitæ). 12 to 18 ft. Of upright growth, slender, and bright green foliage. 1½ ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

B. orientalis elegantissima (Rollinson's Golden Arborvitæ). 8 to 10 ft. Of a beautiful golden tint, when growth is young, changing to bronze in autumn, upright habit. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Thuja occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). 10 to 12 ft. Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single specimen purposes. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

T. occidentalis argentea. A beautiful, graceful variety with the branchlets variegated with silver-white. \$3 to \$5.

T. occidentalis aurea (George Peabody Arborvitæ). 8 to 10 ft. Lovely golden tipped foliage. 1½ ft., \$1.50 to \$2. Also large specimens.

T. occidentalis ericoides (Heath-leaved Arborvitæ). 6 to 8 ft. The foliage is very graceful and effective. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 to \$2.

Thuja occidentalis globosa. 3 to 4 ft. Dwarf, globe-shaped; very slow grower. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 to \$2.

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. 3 to 4 ft. Dwarf; light green foliage; round growth. 1½ ft., \$1 to \$1.50.

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. 10 to 12 ft. Close-growing, fine green, columnar habit. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. occidentalis Sibirica (Siberian Arborvitæ). 6 to 9 ft. Slow-growing broad-spread, conical outline. 2 ft., \$1 to \$2.

T. occidentalis, Tom Thumb. 5 to 6 ft. Very pretty, neat foliage; compact and dwarf. Very valuable where it is impossible to use the larger varieties. \$1 to \$1.50.

T. occidentalis Vervæneana. Yellowish foliage, bronzy in winter. 1 to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., \$2 to \$3.50.

T. orientalis filiformis. Dwarf bush, with upright, thread-like branches. \$3 to \$5.

We can furnish large specimen evergreens from 5 to 15 feet high, in almost every variety



GROUP OF EVERGREENS AT ROSE HILL NURSERIES



HEDGE OF PINUS CORSICA AT NEW YORK RESIDENCE OF J. PIERPONT MORGAN

HEDGE PLANTS

In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top-soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreens are used, as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good, rich color. Well-rotted stable manure should also be worked in the trench with the soil. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good, wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it. Mulch well after planting.

Evergreens, running in size from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet, must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be pruned when planted; it tends to make the plants more bushy, making the shaping of the hedge an easy matter afterwards.

Deciduous Plants.—The distance these should be set apart will depend mainly upon the character of the plants. One- and two-year-old seedlings or cuttings should be set about 6 inches apart, though if planted in a double row they may be set 8 inches apart. Bushy transplanted stock in sizes from 2 to 3 feet may be set 12 inches apart, or if in double rows, 15 inches apart. Larger plants should be set according to their size.

EVERGREEN

ABIES, or **TSUGA Canadensis** (Hemlock Spruce). Nothing handsomer for hedges when sheared; compact and bushy. 12 to 15 in., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$55 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., sheared, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$70 per 100; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$14 per doz., \$100 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., sheared, \$1.75 each, \$20 per doz., \$160 per 100.

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular variety. Makes a very dense, compact hedge. Very desirable for a firm hedge, to take the place of a fence. 12 to 18 in., \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$40 per 100.

PINUS Corsica (Corsican Pine). One of the finest of the evergreens for hedge purposes, the dark green, stiff foliage and twigs making an almost impenetrable barrier to the smallest animals. \$3.50 to \$7.50 each.

EVERGREEN HEDGE PLANTS, continued

THUYA occidentalis (American Arborvitæ). For screens, hedges or windbreaks this is one of our best evergreens. Although a very fast grower, it can be kept trimmed to any height desired and makes a most efficient and beautiful hedge both in summer and winter. 18 to 24 in., \$20 per 100; 3 to 3½ ft., \$35 per 100.

Thuya compacta (Dwarf Arborvitæ). Forms a very dense hedge about 3 or 4 feet high. With judicious trimming it can be kept any desired height. Especially adapted for inclosing cemetery plots and small lawns. Keeps in good form with little care. 9 to 12 in., \$15 per 100; 1 to 2 feet, \$50 per 100.

DECIDUOUS

BERBERIS Thunbergi. Nothing is finer for low ornamental hedges. Both leaves and berries are bright red in fall. 1 to 1½ ft., \$12 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., \$16 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$25 per 100.

CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha. The Thorn used extensively in England for hedge-rows. Bears a profusion of white flowers. 2 to 2½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

FAGUS sylvatica (European Beech). This is used for hedges quite as much as the American, and it has the additional advantage of being more twiggy and of holding dead leaves throughout the winter. On this account it makes more of a screen in the winter than any other deciduous hedge plant. The Beech should be sheared

Fagus sylvaticus, continued

as often as necessary in order to keep it bushy, and when planted it should be cut to the ground several times in order to make it thick at the bottom. 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

HIBISCUS Syriacus (Althea). These shrubs can be sheared into any desired shape, and are very showy, either when the entire hedge is of one color or when assorted colors are combined. 1 to 2 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$40 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$60 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM Ibota (Japanese Privet). The hardiest of all the Privets, and one of the best for hedges. Does not grow as high as the California Privet, but makes a closer and more compact hedge. \$12 to \$20 per 100.



A FIELD OF NORWAY SPRUCE AT ROSE HILL NURSERIES



HEDGE OF CALIFORNIA PRIVET—RESIDENCE OF H. A. SIEBRECHT, JR.

DECIDUOUS HEDGE PLANTS, continued

Ligustrum ovalifolium (California Privet). Nothing in the way of a hedge plant has attained, in so short a time, the popularity of the California Privet. While in this latitude it is deciduous, yet it retains its beautiful dark green foliage until very late in winter. It can be kept at any desired height by frequent trimming, and grown successfully under the influence of sea air. Set one-year plants 10 inches apart, and two-year plants 12 inches apart. 1 year, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 1 year, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 1 year, 2 to 2½ ft., \$8 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; large heavy stock for immediate effect, \$15 to \$20 per 100.

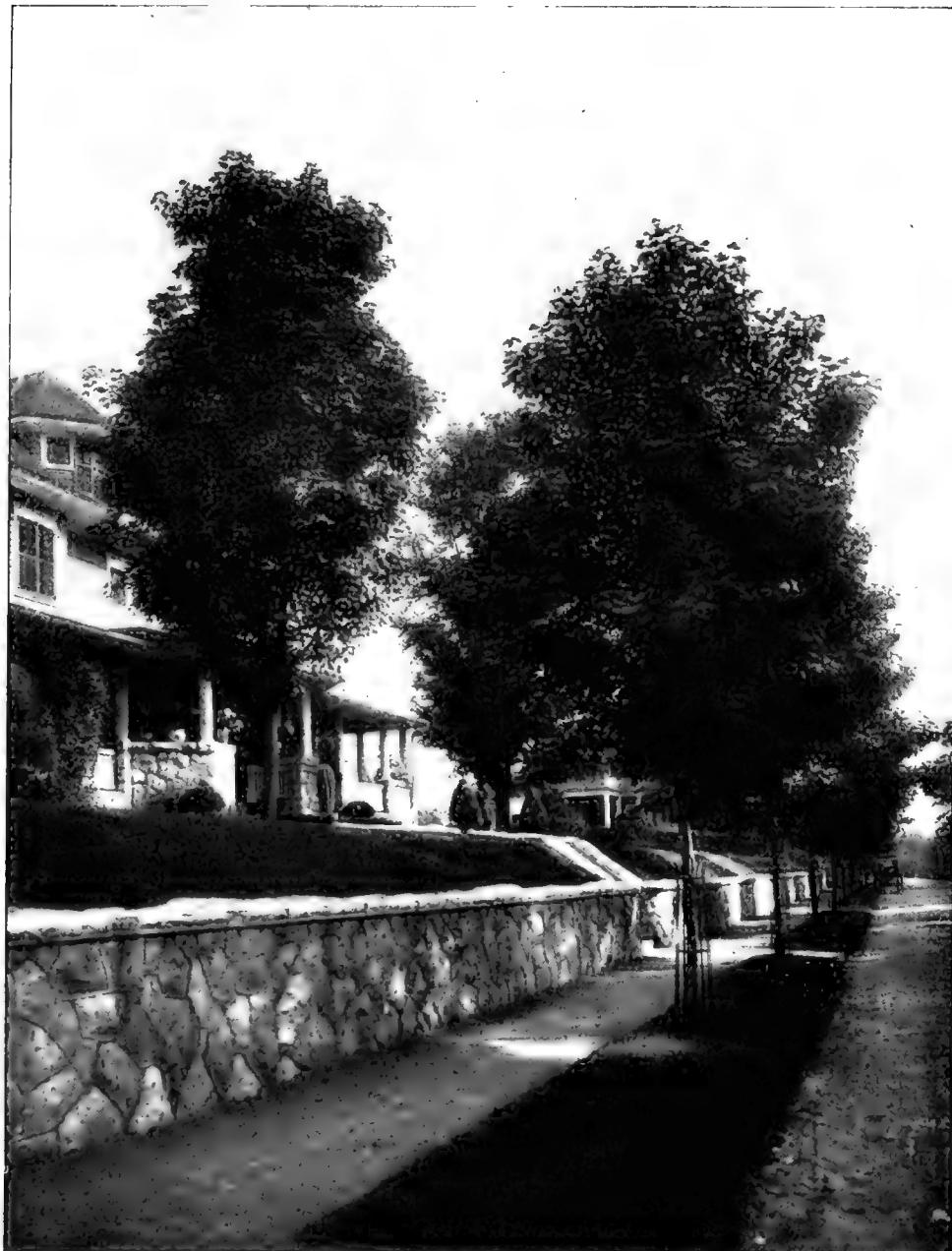
MACLURA aurantiaca (Osage Orange). The cheapest hedge plant of all. Makes a strong, durable fence; though not so ornamental as

Maclura aurantiaca, continued
other kinds, yet when it is closely trimmed it is quite attractive. 1 year, \$5 per 1,000; 2 years, \$7 per 1,000.

RHAMNUS catharticus (Buckthorn). A fine, hardy hedge plant of European origin. It has dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15 per 100.

ROSA rugosa (Japanese Sweetbrier). A perfectly hardy, erect, bushy grower, of handsome, compact form. It has elegant, broad, shining green foliage and continuous clusters of showy red or white single flowers, followed by brilliant red fruits of large size and very attractive. Makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. 2 years, \$4 per doz.

The prices given in this Catalogue are based on first-class stock only, and are calculated or made according to the shape and fullness of the plant. We much prefer in all cases that intending purchasers should visit our Nurseries to make personal selection of stock. If that is impossible, send us a list of your needs and we will be pleased to submit estimates and a detailed description of the stock we have on hand, noting height, diameter, fullness and all other particulars.



Avenue of Norway Maples, 2 years planted. Moved Norway Maple and Evergreens on the bank.
An effect produced at a new country home in one year

DECIDUOUS TREES

Figures following the names indicate about the height of the tree when about twenty-five years of age

The Maples (*Acer*)

There are but few trees as popular as Maples. For street, avenue and other places where shade is required, the Silver, Norway and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all; but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred. The Wier's and Schwedler's make beautiful lawn specimens. All are almost entirely free from attacks of insects and other pests, and are available for planting in any ordinary position.

Acer campestre (European Cork Maple). 20 to 25 ft. A compact, pretty grower, with prettily divided leaves. Thrives in high ground, in rather poor soil. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

A. dasycarpum (Silver Maple). 50 to 60 ft. Very quick grower. Trimmed moderately, annually, it becomes of fine shape. A beautiful ornamental tree if given ample room to develop. 10 to 14 in., \$1.50 to \$3.

A. dasycarpum Wieri (Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple). 35 to 40 ft. This remarkably beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree. \$1 to \$2.

A. Negundo argenteo-marginatum (Silver-margined Ash-leaved Maple). One of the most effective of all variegated hardy trees. \$3.50 to \$5.

A. Negundo aureo-marginatum (Yellow-margined Ash-leaved Maple). A handsome variety with leaves margined with gold. \$3.50 to \$5.

A. platanoides (Norway Maple). 40 to 50 ft. A round-headed, handsome tree; large, green leaves, which hold their color till very late in autumn. Its showy yellow flowers in early spring are worthy of notice. \$1.50 to \$5.

A. platanoides globosa (Globe Norway Maple). 10 to 15 ft. A dwarf, compact, globe-shaped Norway Maple, quite distinct; desirable and uncommon. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

A. platanoides Schwedleri (Purple Norway Maple). 30 to 35 ft. The foliage of this variety is of a bright crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish green. It makes a tree of nearly the same size as the Norway, and of equally fine form. \$1 to \$5.

A. Pseudo-platanus (European Sycamore Maple). 40 to 50 ft. A fast-growing tree, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. It makes a fine tree for street planting, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist. \$1.50 to \$7.50.



SUGAR MAPLE

Acer Pseudo-platanus purpurea. 30 to 40 ft. The leaves are reddish purple in spring and to some extent all the season. \$3 to \$7.50.

A. Pseudo-platanus tricolor. 20 to 30 ft. Leaves slightly tricolored. \$5 to \$10.



PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE

THE MAPLES, continued

Acer rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple). 40 to 50 ft. A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and usually doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red and orange blossoms, and for its glowing crimson fall foliage. One of the most ornamental of the Maples. \$1 to \$3.

A. saccharinum (Sugar Maple). 50 to 60 ft. Well known for its large growth and handsome foliage in autumn. Valuable for any purpose on street, avenue or lawn. \$1 to \$5.

A. spicatum (Mountain Maple). 20 to 25 ft. This is of but shrub size, flowering when but three to four feet high. 50 cts. to \$3.

A. striatum (Striped-Bark Maple). 25 to 30 ft. A medium-sized tree, bearing large leaves, and valued for its stripes of green and white bark running the length of the stems. It is much admired in the winter season. \$1.50 to \$3.

The Japanese Maples

The Japanese Maples are so shrub-like in growth, and many of them of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. Because of these characters they are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer. In groups, they can be planted four to six feet apart. Though succeeding in the full sun, they prefer slight shade at midday. The blood-leaved makes a grand display.

Acer Japonicum. 10 to 15 ft. This is a slow-growing sort, with round, dark green leaves. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

A. Japonicum aureum (Golden-leaved). 8 to 10 ft. A golden-leaved variety of the above, one of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. Changes from green to gold and bronze and then to a greener shade again. \$2 to \$5.

A. Japonicum palmatum. 12 to 15 ft. A large, broad-leaved sort, the foliage of which is of a light green in summer, changing to a golden bronze in late autumn. \$2 to \$5.

A. polymorphum. 12 to 15 ft. This is a large-growing shrub, with small, deeply-lobed leaves of a coppery green. For planting singly on a lawn it is most handsome, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other shrub-like tree. \$1 to \$2.50



JAPANESE MAPLE

JAPANESE MAPLES, continued

Acer polymorphum ampelopsilobum.

12 to 15 ft. The tips of the leaves are of a slightly reddish hue. One of the stronger-growing sorts. Colors beautifully in autumn. \$2 to \$3.50.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum (Blood-leaved Japanese Maple). 12 to 15 ft. Blood-red in early spring and purplish red the whole season. Changes beautifully in autumn. A grand one for color. \$2 to \$3.50.

A. polymorphum cristatum. 6 to 10 ft. A very pretty variety, with curiously cut, olive-green leaves. Quite distinct from any other and somewhat rare. \$1.50 to \$3.

A. polymorphum dissectum (Cut-leaved Japanese Maple). 5 to 7 ft. A striking form, with finely dissected green foliage, and somewhat drooping, spreading growth, of almost fern-like character. \$2 to \$5.

A. polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum (Cut-leaved Japanese Blood-leaved Maple). 5 to 7 ft. Of the same character as the above, with the addition of the blood-leaved feature. \$2 to \$3.

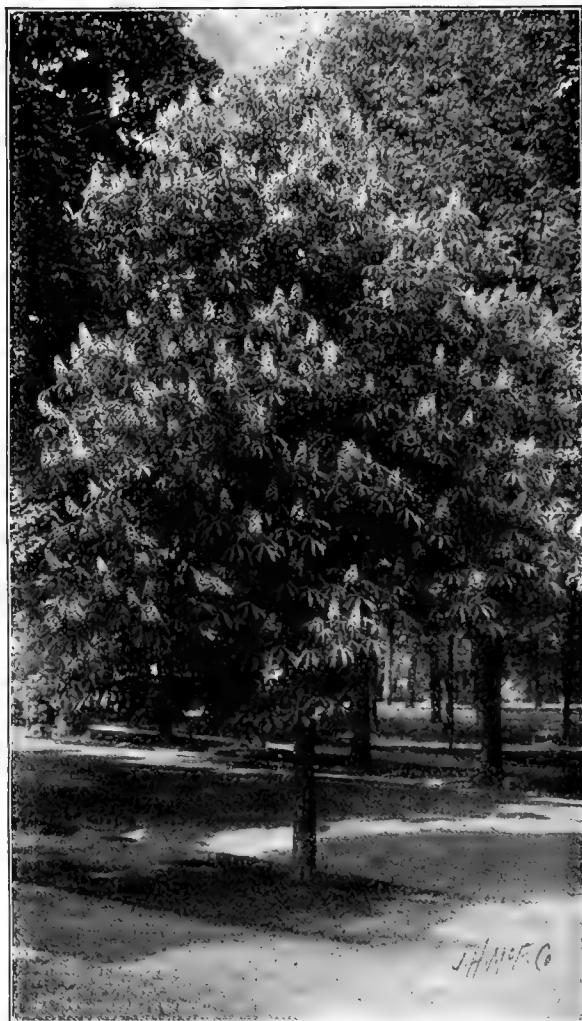
A. polymorphum pinnatifolium atropurpureum. 5 to 7 ft. A finely divided, blood-leaved sort, quite distinct from the preceding. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

A. polymorphum reticulatum. 5 to 7 ft. When the foliage first expands, the color is deep yellow. As summer advances it has a yellowish tint mixed with green. \$2 to \$3.

The Horse-Chestnuts (*Aesculus*)

Aesculus glabra (American Horse-Chestnut). 50 to 60 ft. One of the fastest growing species. Its flowers, greenish yellow, appear early in May. It makes a large, spreading, open head, and is useful either as an ornamental or a street tree. \$1.50 to \$5.

A. Hippocastanum (European Horse-Chestnut). 50 to 60 ft. When planted in deep, rich soil this makes a magnificent, round-headed tree. Its large panicles of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. One of the first trees to expand leaves in spring. \$1.50 to \$3.



AESCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM

Aesculus Hippocastanum alba plena. 40 to 50 ft. A variety with double white flowers. \$2.

A. rubicunda (Red-flowered Horse-Chestnut). 35 to 40 ft. One of the handsomest of all. It has red flowers, tinged with yellow in early May. Foliage dark, shining green. \$2 to \$3.50.

A. Veasca variegata. Very attractive variegated foliage. New. \$3.50 to \$5.

The Flowering Peaches

(*Amygdalus*)

Amygdalus Persica. Double-flowered white, crimson or rose. There are but few more beautiful small trees than these flowering peaches. Blooming early in April, they are looked on as harbingers of spring. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

A. Persica purpurea (Blood-leaved Peach). The young growth of a blood-red color. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

Aralia (Hercules' Club)

Aralia Japonica. 10 to 15 ft. Of much resemblance to *A. spinosa*, described below. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

A. pentaphylla. 15 to 20 ft. It is bushier and more shrub-like than other Aralias, and makes a beautiful lawn specimen. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. spinosa. 10 to 15 ft. A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers occasionally from the roots, but not after well established. 75 cts. to \$1.

The Birches (Betula)

The quick growth, light branches, and airy appearance of most all Birches, and the beautiful bark of many, make them indispensable trees to all planters. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or early fall.

Betula alba (European White Birch). 35 to 40 ft. One of the most valued of trees because of its rapid growth, pretty foliage and white bark. At the age of but 4 to 5 years the white bark begins to appear. \$1 to \$3.50.

B. alba fastigiata (Pyramidal White Birch). 30 to 40 ft. A pyramidal sort, of compact growth, with the same white bark as the type. \$2 to \$5.

B. alba laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). 35 to 40 ft. A most graceful plant, a good companion piece to Wier's Maple. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

B. alba purpurea (Purple Birch). 30 to 35 ft. This has purple foliage and purplish white bark. \$1.50 to \$5.



WINTER ASPECT OF THE EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH

Betula lenta. 40 to 50 ft. The well-known Sweet Birch. Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark brown bark, not unlike that of the Wild Cherry. Thrives in low and high ground. \$1 to \$2.50.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). 40 to 50 ft. Its yellow bark and large leaves are sufficient to identify it. \$1 to \$3.50.

B. nigra (River Birch). 50 to 90 ft. A moisture-loving, graceful tree, with slender branches. \$1.50 to \$3.

B. pumila. 6 to 8 ft. Quite a shrub, with small leaves, and having a bushy habit. Thrives in low ground. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

B. rubra (Red Birch). 40 to 50 ft. Easily recognized by its shaggy red bark. It prefers a damp situation, though not requiring it. \$1.50 to \$3.

The Catalpas

The large, tropical-looking leaves of the Catalpas, and their large, beautiful panicles of flowers in June, make them much sought after.

Catalpa bignonioides. 30 to 35 ft. A fast-growing, spreading, open-headed tree, bearing large panicles of handsome flowers which are mainly white. Blooms toward close of June. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

C. Bungei. 5 to 10 ft. A remarkable species, forming a dwarf, dense, round head. Of much use to planters in creating unique effects on the

Catalpa Bungei, continued

lawn, especially when grafted on tall stocks. Used extensively in formal gardening. \$1.50 to \$5.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). 35 to 40 ft. Much more tree-like than any of the others, forming a tall, straight trunk, and of very rapid growth. A most valuable street tree. \$1 to \$2.50.

The Flowering Cherries (*Cerasus*)

But few other flowers can compare with the beauty of the large-flowered Cherries. All the following are excellent kinds.

Cerasus Japonica. 5 ft. One of the most popular of the group, and commonly called Flowering Almond. Bears a profusion of double, rose-tinted flowers in early spring. \$1.50 to \$3.

C. ranunculiflora. 15 to 20 ft. Bears bunches of large, double white flowers later in May than others. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. Sieboldi rubra plena. 20 to 25 ft. This is one of the loveliest of the double-flowering Cherries, bearing large white flowers tinged with rose, in large clusters. \$1 to \$2.50.

C. Sinensis flore pleno (Chinese Double-flowering White Cherry). 75 cts. to \$1.

Cercis

Cercis Canadensis (Judas Tree). An ornamental shrub or tree, sometimes growing to 40 feet. Very ornamental and distinct, with a profusion of rosy pink flowers in clusters. \$3 to \$7.50.

C. Japonica. A beautiful shrub with purplish pink flowers. Considered by many the handsomest variety. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Cytisus

Cytisus Laburnum (Golden Chain). 15 to 20 ft. This is barely a tree, in fact it is often seen in shrub shape. Well known for its racemes of yellow flowers, blooming about June 1. 75c. to \$3.



CATALPA BUNGEI

It is often desired, in laying out new places, that immediate effects in planting shall be had. We are in a peculiarly good position to create these effects as we have the finest variety of large stock, in deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubbery, and are fully prepared to submit plans and estimates for the planting of estates, no matter how large or small they may be.

The Beeches (*Fagus*)

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage, the pendulous habit of the weeping, finely-cut leaves of the Fern-leaved and the purple of the Blood-leaved, are the features that entitle them to this distinction. The white bark of the American is a good contrast with the darker hue of the English and its varieties.

***Fagus ferruginea* (Americana).** American Beech. 40 to 50 ft. A magnificent tree, of large, round, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen. \$1 to \$2.50.

***F. sylvatica* (European or English Beech).** 40 to 50 ft. This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit, and is much admired for its shining green foliage. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

***F. sylvatica asplenifolia* (Fern-leaved Beech).** 15 to 20 ft. With finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggy well-formed growth, it is universally popular. It does not make as large a tree, nor is it of as strong a growth as the *Heterophylla*. Requires very close pruning when planted. \$2 to \$5.

***F. sylvatica heterophylla* (Cut-leaved Beech).** 25 to 30 ft. The foliage is not as finely divided as that of the fern-leaved, nor is it quite as twiggy a grower; but it makes a large tree. \$1.50 to \$3.

***F. sylvatica purpurea* (Copper Beech).** 35 to 40 ft. Foliage dark copper color, especially in early summer; the tree is a bushy grower. \$1 to \$3.50.

***F. sylvatica Riversi* (Rivers' Blood - leaved Beech).** 35 to 40 ft. Where a large-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though



RIVERS' BLOOD - LEAVED BEECH

***Fagus sylvatica Riversi*, continued**
varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always purple foliage. \$1 to \$5.

The Ashes (*Fraxinus*)

***Fraxinus Americana* (American White Ash).** 50 to 60 ft. When given ample room, it attains grand proportions. The under side of its leaves is of a light silvery color. \$2 to \$5.

***F. excelsior* (English Ash).** 40 to 50 ft. This forms a tree of more rounded outline than the American. It has larger, greener leaves, which remain on the tree late into fall, and is distin-

***Fraxinus excelsior*, continued**
guished by its black buds. Good for street planting. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

***F. excelsior aucubaeifolia*.** 35 to 40 ft. The foliage of this is beautifully mottled with yellow and green. Grown as a large shrub, by cutting away the tops occasionally, the golden character is more observed. \$1 to \$3.

THE ASHES, continued

F. excelsior aurea. Has bark of a golden color, which makes it much desired for ornamental planting. \$1 to \$3.

F. excelsior heterophylla. 30 to 40 ft. Cut-leaved. \$2 to \$5.

F. excelsior nana aurea. The golden bark is especially pleasing in winter. \$1.50 to \$3.

F. sambucifolia (Black Ash). 35 to 40 ft. A large-growing native tree, with rather broader foliage than the White. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

F. viridis (Green Ash). Of medium height and is noted for its bright green foliage, which makes a splendid contrast with trees of darker foliage. \$1 to \$2.



LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA

The Larches (*Larix*)

Larix Americana (American Larch). 50 ft. Branches less slender and of more horizontal growth than the European. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

L. Europaea (European Larch). 50 ft. Branches slender and having a pendulous habit when young. \$2.50 to \$5.

Lindera

Lindera Benzoin (Spice Wood). 8 to 10 ft. This is really more a large shrub than a tree. In early April the naked branches bear numerous small yellow flowers. The berries which follow are of a bright red color by summer time. All parts, twigs, leaves, and berries, are highly fragrant when crushed. \$1 to \$3.

Sweet Gum (*Liquidambar*)

Liquidambar styraciflua. 40 to 50 ft. A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Tulip Tree (*Liriodendron*)

Liriodendron Tulipifera. 50 to 60 ft. One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome green foliage. The flowers appear the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting. Plant only in spring and prune very closely. \$1 to \$2.50.

The Magnolias

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). 40 to 50 ft. Tall, pyramidal tree with oval leaves, greenish yellow flowers and pink fruit, cucumber-shaped, 3 to 4 inches long. \$3.50 to \$5.

M. alba perfecta. Handsome large-flowering variety; blooms freely; each flower a perfect specimen. Tree is perfectly hardy and of good shape. \$5 to \$7.50.

M. Alexandrina. Really a variety of *Soulangeana*, but earlier in bloom. One of the showiest and hardiest of the group. \$3.50 to \$7.50.

M. Fraseri (auriculata). 40 to 50 ft. A rare and valuable species. The large, canary-yellow flowers are deliciously scented. They expand in early May. \$2 to \$3.50.



MAGNOLIA CONSPICUA

Magnolia glauca (Sweet Bay). 15 to 20 ft. The Sweet White Magnolia is greatly prized for its beautiful, white, sweet-scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. Though it grows in swamps and low ground in its wild state, it does equally as well in higher situations. \$1.50 to \$3.

M. macrophylla. 30 to 40 ft. Produces huge leaves. \$1.50 to \$3.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). 25 to 30 ft. Grows quickly, and makes a pretty tree where given room to develop. Leaves large and pale green. \$2 to \$3.50.

M. conspicua (Chinese White). 20 to 25 ft. One of the most esteemed of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves. \$2.50 to \$5.

M. Lennei. 20 to 25 ft. The large, cup-shaped, rosy pink flowers are beautiful, and are unlike those of any other sort. \$2.50 to \$4.

M. purpurea. 6 to 10 ft. Bushy growth; flowers purple, after many others are over. \$2.50 to \$5.

M. Soulangeana. 15 to 20 ft. Perhaps the most popular of all Magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. \$3 to \$5.

M. speciosa. 15 to 20 ft. Resembles the preceding. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring, and the flowers are larger and of a darker pink. \$2 to \$3.50.

M. stellata. 5 to 6 ft. A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable species. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub. \$2 to \$3.50.

Empress Tree (*Paulownia*)

Paulownia imperialis. 30 to 35 ft. Has immense, catalpa-like leaves, and in June has large panicles of blue, trumpet-shaped flowers of sweet odor. \$1 to \$2.50.

Where it is possible we always advise a personal visit to our Nurseries for the selection of stock. The Nurseries are open every day except Sundays, and we extend a most cordial invitation to prospective buyers to visit them. Courteous attendants are always on hand to conduct visitors through the Nurseries.

The Planes (*Platanus*)

The Plane is a popular shade tree, and is in great demand for planting on wide streets or situations calling for large trees. It becomes a shapely tree with but little pruning. The Oriental thrives the better of the two in the East.

Platanus occidentalis (American Plane). 40 to 50 ft. 75 cts. to \$5.

Platanus orientalis (Oriental Plane). 40 to 50 ft. \$1 to \$4.

The Poplars (*Populus*)

All Poplars are fast-growing, hence are favorites when something of this sort is required.

Populus alba (Silver-leaved Poplar). Has silvery under-surface to leaves. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

P. alba *Bolleana*, 35 to 40 ft. A variety differing from the parent form in its columnar growth. A valuable tree for grouping. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. balsamifera (Balsam Poplar). 40 to 50 ft. A fast-growing variety of good size and shape. 75 cts. to \$3.

P. fastigiata (Lombardy or French Poplar). 50 to 60 ft. Well known because of its upright, columnar growth. Very popular for producing

Populus fastigiata, continued
good landscape effects. Makes an excellent tall screen. \$1 to \$5.

P. monilifera (Carolina Poplar). 40 to 50 ft. Of good, strong, quick growth and handsome shape, when pruned while young. It has become a popular tree where shade is wanted quickly. Largely planted in cities. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. monilifera *Van Geert* (Golden Poplar). 30 to 35 ft. The foliage is of a pleasing golden tint. \$1.50 to \$3.

Flowering Apples (*Pyrus*)

Pyrus coronaria (Sweet-scented Crab). 20 to 25 ft. A small-growing, native tree, bearing a profusion of sweet-scented, light-pink blossoms about the middle of May. A beautiful lawn tree. \$1 to \$2.50.

P. Ioensis coronaria (Bechtel's Double-flowering). 20 to 25 ft. One of the most beautiful of all; its double, pinkish white flowers open about the middle of May, and resemble double pink roses. \$1.50 to \$3.

P. Malus flexilis. 10 to 15 ft. A small, shrub-like tree. It is valued because of its clusters of scarlet fruit in late summer. \$1 to \$2.

P. Malus floribunda. 10 to 13 ft. This is of dwarf habit, and very pretty when its clusters of red berries are displayed in the fall. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

P. Malus Parkmanni. 18 to 20 ft. A most lovely sort, producing at the close of April rosy pink buds, white when fully expanded, in bunches of about four each, on long stems. 75 cts. to \$3.

P. Malus spectabilis (Chinese Double-flowering Apple). 20 to 25 ft. This bears clusters of white flowers, pink in the bud, which are quite fragrant. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



PYRUS IOENSIS CORONARIA

Mountain Ash (*Pyrus*)

Pyrus (Sorbus) aucuparia. A beautiful lawn tree, with pinnate leaves, laden until winter with large clusters of bright red berries. \$1.50 to \$3

The Oaks (*Quercus*)

Quercus alba (White Oak). 50 to 60 ft. One of the largest-growing Oaks, forming a wide-spreading head when fully developed. The foliage takes on a light purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting. \$1.50 to \$3.50.



QUERCUS COCCINEA

Quercus Banisteri (Scrub Oak). A bush Oak, useful for massing as well as to plant as a bush. \$1 to \$3.

Q. bicolor (Swamp White Oak). 40 to 50 ft. A massive tree when fully grown. It bears quite large, dark green leaves, and acorns of large size. This sort requires less pruning when transplanted than some others. \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Q. Castanea (Chestnut Oak). A pretty species with chestnut-like leaves. \$2.50 to \$5.

Q. Cerris (Turkey Oak). 30 to 35 ft. A beautifully shaped tree which holds its foliage green to the very last in autumn. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

Quercus coccinea (Scarlet Oak). 50 to 60 ft. This is perhaps the most esteemed of all Oaks. Not only does it make a large, well-shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. \$1.50 to \$5.

Q. imbricaria (Laurel Oak). 35 to 40 ft. A beautiful spreading tree, with long, entire leaves, resembling those of the English Laurel, and being unlike other Oaks. In the autumn the foliage changes to a rich yellow and carmine color. \$3.50 to \$5.

Q. Lyrrata. 40 to 50 ft. The latest to drop its leaves. Almost an evergreen. \$3 to \$5.

Q. macrocarpa (Mossy Cup, or Bur Oak). 35 to 40 ft. One of the most beautiful of Oaks, of massive, open growth, and with large heavy leaves. The acorns are of the largest size. \$2 to \$4.

Q. nigra (Black Jack Oak). 12 to 30 ft. Varying in size from a shrub to a small tree. Foliage heavy, and of a shining green. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Q. obtusiloba (Post Oak). 35 to 40 ft. Noted for the horizontal growth of its branches and its very small acorns. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Q. oliveiformis. 40 to 50 ft. Resembling the Bur Oak in general appearance. Acorns are longer and well enclosed in the cup. \$2.50 to \$4.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). 40 to 50 ft. Foliage deep green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we recommend it for every purpose, as few

trees are prettier than a lawn specimen of this Oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting. \$1 to \$3.50.

Q. Robur (English Oak). 40 to 50 ft. This differs much in foliage from our native kinds. The leaves are long and much divided, and they keep their green color without change until frost destroys them in late autumn. The tree makes a round-headed specimen. \$2 to \$4.

Q. Robur Concordia (Golden-leaved Oak). 4 to 5 ft. A beautiful attractive tree with golden foliage. No place is complete without it. \$5 to \$7.50.

THE OAKS, continued

Quercus Robur fastigiata viridis. 35 to 40 ft. This distinct variety grows upright in pyramidal shape. It is much used by planters. Its dark green leaves remaining without changing color until late fall makes it of much value. \$2.50 to \$5.

Quercus Texana. 40 to 50 ft. In character this is somewhat like the Scarlet Oak. \$2 to \$3.50.

Q. tinctoria (Black Oak). 50 to 60 ft. The foliage of this species is variable, but usually large and but little divided. Of rapid growth. \$2 to \$4.

The Locust (Robinia)

Robinia hispida (Rose Acacia). 4 to 6 ft. Grows as a bush and produces pretty rose-colored flowers. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

R. inermis (Kuegel Acacia). A thornless variety with large, dark foliage. \$1.50 to \$3.

R. pseudacacia (Yellow Locust). 30 to 40 ft. Well known for its beauty when loaded with its racemes of white flowers in spring. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

R. viscosa (Viscid Locust). This native species is rather rare. It bears short racemes of delicate cream-colored flowers with rose-colored calyx in early June. \$1 to \$2.

The Ginkgo (Salisburia)

Salisburia adiantifolia. 30 to 40 ft. A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maidenhair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases. \$1.50 to \$3.50.



ULMUS AMERICANA (See page 32)

The Willows (Salix)

Salix alba (White Willow). 25 to 30 ft. Noted for its silky gray leaves. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. pentandra (Laurel-leaved). 20 to 25 ft. Makes a fine ornamental tree for the lawn. The habit may be confined to tree-form or it may be left bushy. \$1 to \$2.50.

S. rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Willow). 6 to 8 ft. Has small, light green foliage on slender twigs. \$2 to \$3.50.

S. vitellina (Golden Willow). 15 to 20 ft. This is valued very much for its bright, golden-

Salix vitellina, continued

barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. To produce the best results it should be severely trimmed every winter to induce a quantity of strong young growth. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. vitellina Britzensis. 15 to 20 ft. A most beautiful Willow for winter use. The shoots are then of a bright flame color. A clump of this makes a striking object in winter. Prune as recommended for the golden. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

A cordial invitation is extended to would-be purchasers to visit Rose Hill Nurseries and make personal selection of stock

Chinese Pagoda Tree (*Sophora*)

Sophora Japonica. 25 to 30 ft. A most desirable tree, of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish white flowers in early August. \$2.50 to \$5.

The Lindens (*Tilia*)

Tilia Americana (American Linden; Basswood). 50 to 60 ft. An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring. \$1.50 to \$3.

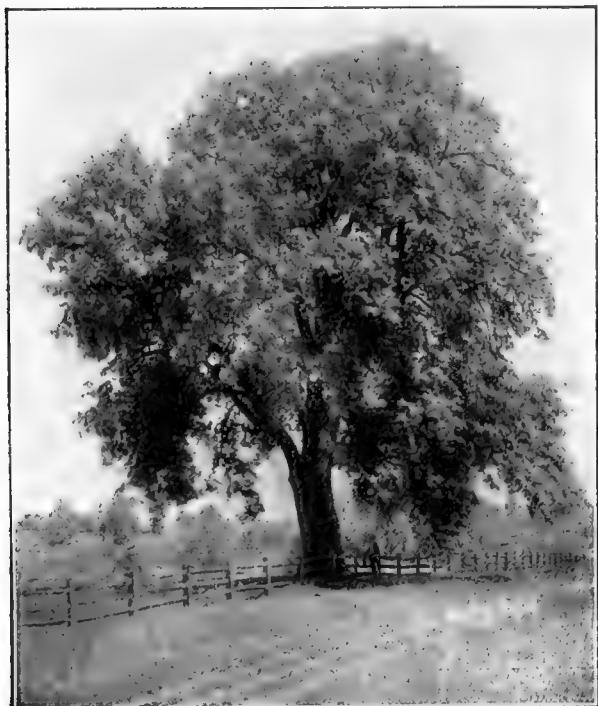
T. Europaea argentea (Silver-leaved Linden). 30 to 35 ft. A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall. \$1.50 to \$5.

T. Europaea laciniata rubra. 25 to 30 ft. Has finely-cut leaves and red twigs. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Tilia Europaea platyphyllos (Large-leaved Lime). 40 to 50 ft. A fine tree for street planting, and thrives in bleak places along the seacoast. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

T. Hollandiana (Holland Linden). In many respects resembles the English Linden, and is just as ornamental, only the twigs or upper growth is not as red. A good, robust, healthy grower. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

T. pyramidalis. This variety grows in form of a pyramid. The bark and wood is of silvery color, and makes a very rapid growth. \$3 to \$5.



TILIA AMERICANA

The Elms (*Ulmus*)

Ulmus Americana (American Elm). 50 to 60 ft. Our native Elm is known everywhere, because of its lofty growth and graceful drooping branches. \$1.50 to \$5.

U. campestris (European Elm). 40 to 50 ft. Of lofty growth, smaller foliage, and less drooping habit than Americana. \$2.50 to \$5.

U. crassifolia. 20 to 30 ft. A native sort, having small, shining green leaves, and flowering late in autumn, instead of early spring. \$1.50 to \$3.

U. fulva (Slippery Elm). 40 to 50 ft. This native Elm makes a good shade tree, its foliage being large and abundant. \$1.50 to \$3.

U. montana (Wych Elm). 40 to 50 ft. In many respects this resembles our Slippery Elm. \$1.50 to \$3.

U. pyramidalis. Of columnar habit, with upright branches and twisted, broad, dark green leaves. \$5 to \$7.50.

U. racemosa (Cork Elm). 40 to 50 ft. The bark is corky; the tree an upright, fast grower. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

U. spiralis. The spiral growth of this variety is attractive; foliage is dark green and rough. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

TREES OF DROOPING HABIT

Evergreen and Deciduous

EVERGREENS

ABIES (PICEA) pungens glauca pendula (Weeping Blue Spruce). This splendid novelty is the best new evergreen offered for a long time. It has the fine rich blue of a selected type of the Colorado Blue Spruce combined with a graceful drooping habit which produces a unique effect upon the lawn. Strong, grafted plants, well shaped, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$7.50; 2 ft., \$10.

A. excelsa inverta (Weeping Norway Spruce). An odd and singular tree producing very fanciful effects. The outer branches droop similar to the Weeping Beech, but the tree is very irregular in growth, assuming at times most grotesque forms, no two specimens being alike. 2 ft., \$1.50.

A. Canadensis pendula (Weeping Hemlock Spruce). A choice and beautiful evergreen, with long, graceful, spray-like branches drooping to the ground, forming a handsome ornament to the lawn. \$3.50 to \$7.50.

DECIDUOUS

ACER dasycarpum pendula (Weeping, Silver-leaved Maple). A striking and interesting tree. Fast grower and hardy everywhere. \$2.50.

BETULA alba Youngi pendula (Weeping Birch). A magnificent tree, distinct and effective. \$3.

B. laciniata pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). A graceful tree with finely cut leaves. \$1.50.

CARAGANA arborescens pendula (Pea Tree). A beautiful tree with long, pendulous branches and pea-shaped yellow flowers. \$1 to \$2.50.

CERASUS pendula (Weeping Cherry). All the Weeping Cherries are interesting on account of their handsome flowers and the bright green of their foliage. We have several varieties as follows, each distinctive and beautiful. \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, according to size.

C. Sinensis flora rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry). Most beautiful of the lot. \$1.50 to \$3.00.

C. Mahaleb Bommi. The flowers are followed by bright red fruit, which is very pretty but not edible. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

C. Montmorency pendula. A weeping form of the Montmorency Cherry; flowers are followed by a profusion of sweet fruit. \$2.50 to \$3.50.

C. pumila pendula (Weeping Sand Cherry). Most beautiful and effective. \$1.50 to \$5.

CORYLUS Avellana pendula (Weeping Filbert). A handsome tree which produces a distinct effect on the lawn; also valuable on account of its nuts. \$1.50 to \$2.50



ABIES PUNGENS GLAUCIA PENDULA

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES, continued

CRATÆGUS *Oxyacantha pendula* (Weeping Hawthorn). A weeping form of the English Hawthorn, with single white flowers. \$1 to \$2.

C. coccinea pendula (Weeping Scarlet Thorn). Has bright scarlet flowers. \$1 to \$2.

CORNUS *florida pendula* (Weeping Dogwood). Large-flowered variety with pendulous branches; bright scarlet fruit after the flowers. \$2 to \$3.50.

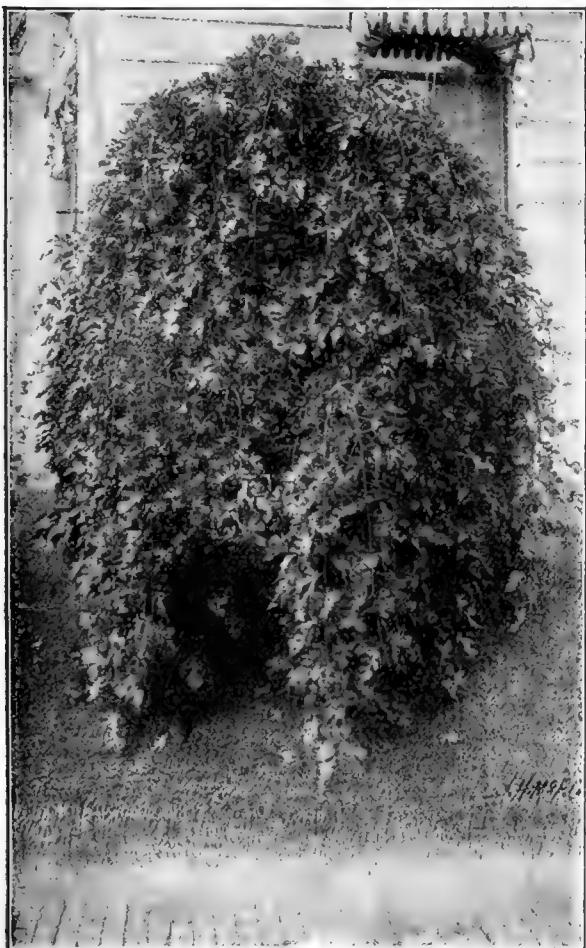
C. florida rubra pendula (Pink Weeping Dogwood). Beautiful lawn tree. \$3 to \$5.

CYTISUS *Laburnum pendula* (Weeping Golden Chain). Bears long, wistaria-like racemes of bright yellow flowers in June. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

FAGUS *sylvatica pendula* (Weeping Beech). Very curious and interesting tree with fine drooping branches. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

F. purpurea pendula nova. The true purple-leaved Weeping Beech. The most beautiful tree grown. \$3 to \$5.

FRAXINUS *aurea pendula* (Yellow-wooded Weeping Ash). Beautiful in winter on account of its yellow bark. \$1.50 to \$3.



MORUS PENDULA

LARIX *Europæa pendula* (Weeping Larch). One of the most picturesque trees; the branches spread and droop in a particularly charming manner. \$3 to \$5.

MALUS *pendula*, Eva Rathke (Weeping Apple). A beautiful weeping tree covered with "apple blossoms" in the spring. \$2.50.

MORUS *pendula* (Teas' Weeping Mulberry). One of the most satisfactory and popular of all weeping trees. Can be trained to form delightful summer-houses for the children. \$1.

PERSICA *Hansii pendula* (Weeping Peach). The drooping branches bear a profusion of double pink flowers in early spring. \$1.50 to \$3.50.

POPULUS *pendula*, Parasol de St. Julien (Weeping Aspen). A French variety of fine drooping habit. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

P. Græca pendula (Weeping Poplar). The best of its class. \$2.

PTELEA *trifoliata pendula* (Weeping Hop Tree). A rapid grower. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

QUERCUS *Dauvessei pendula* (Weeping Oak). One of the best of the drooping Oaks. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Q. Cerris pendula (Weeping Turkey Oak). A handsome species of rapid, symmetrical growth with deeply cut leaves which turn brown and cling to the tree nearly all winter. \$2.

Q. pedunculata atropurpurea (Weeping Purple Oak). Has purple leaves which retain their color all summer. 50 cts. to \$1.

DECIDUOUS WEEPING TREES,
continued

ROBINIA Pseudacacia pendula (Weeping Locust). Very ornamental and decidedly striking. \$2.50 to \$5.

SALIX Americana pendula (American Weeping Willow). Graceful and handsome tree. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

S. Babylonica. The best-known Weeping Willow. \$1.50 to \$5.

S. caprea pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping Willow). Beautiful ornament on the lawn and bears the dainty "pussy-willows" so much sought after in the spring. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

S. Rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Willow). Small silvery foliage, giving a charming effect. 75 cts. to \$1.

S. vitellina aurea pendula (Weeping Yellow Willow). Grows to a great height. 75 cts. to \$1.



ABIES CANADENSIS PENDULA (See page 33)



SALIX BABYLONICA

SOPHORA Japonica pendula (Japan Pagoda Tree). One of the most unique trees in existence. A distinct and striking ornament to the lawn. Used with good effect on many of our large estates, where it attracts much attention. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

TILIA argentea pendula (Silver-leaved Weeping Linden). A fine tree with large leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Distinct and beautiful. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

T. platyphyllos Beaumonti pendula (Large-leaved Weeping Linden). A most striking and beautiful tree with large leaves. \$2.50.

ULMUS Americana pendula (Weeping White Elm). Has short trunk and slender, pendulous branches. A graceful and beautiful tree. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

U. montana Camperdownii (Camperdown Weeping Elm). One of the finest weeping trees with horizontal limbs and long, pendulous branches. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

U. campestris pendula (Small-leaved Weeping English Elm). \$1.50 to \$2.50.



BED OF HARDY AZALEAS

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Figures following the name indicate about the height of the shrub at maturity

The demand for hardy deciduous shrubs is continually increasing; more people every year are learning to appreciate the beauty and utility of this class of plants, and to meet the demand we have been paying particular attention to their culture, so that we believe our collection is unexcelled in the country. To keep pace with the requirements of modern landscape architects, we have included many native species of undoubted excellence, and the later introductions from Japan and elsewhere. An annual application of old, well-rotted manure or rich compost must be dug into the soil around shrubs to obtain favorable results, and a slight trimming of over-luxuriant branches will prove beneficial.

Flowering Almond (*Amygdalis*)

The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms, one inch in diameter, about the first of May. In two colors, white and pink. 4 to 5 ft. 75 cts. to \$2.

Andromedas

Andromeda floribunda. Flowers in the greatest profusion in large white panicles of delicate wax-like blossoms over dense, dark masses of evergreen foliage. The flower-spikes are formed in the fall, giving the plant the appearance of being in bloom all winter. It is used for the same purposes that rhododendrons are, and in connection with them in the finest landscape work. It is also extremely handsome for flowering in pots, under glass, and is one of the choicest plants for that purpose. Extra-sized plants, 1 to 1 1/2 ft. high, \$2 each, \$150 per 100.

A. Japonica. A superb species from Japan. Similar to the above, but has smooth, glossy foliage, and is a more erect grower. The flowers instead of being erect are pendulous, the drooping racemes of pure white blossoms being of great beauty. \$1.25 each \$100 per 100.

Azaleas

Azalea amoena. Evergreen; leaves small, almost round. A dwarf, compact grower. The second week in May it is covered with claret-colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen it is used for planting around the edges of Azalea and Rhododendron beds. 75 cts. to \$2.50.

A. calendulacea. 3 to 4 ft. The lovely flame-colored Azalea of the Southern Alleghanies. One of the finest of the native ones, bearing a great profusion of bloom in early spring. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. mollis (Chinese Azalea). Of dwarf, sturdy growth, and has much larger flowers than any other hardy sort. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. nudiflora (Wood Honeysuckle). 2 to 3 ft. Beautiful pink flowers in early spring. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

A. Pontica (Ghent Azalea). 3 to 4 ft. In many colors and hardy; beautiful when in bloom. It is largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with *Azalea mollis*, making a particularly beautiful showing. \$1.50 to \$3.

Barberry (*Berberis*)

Berberis Thunbergi (Japanese). 2½ to 3 ft. A dwarf, spreading, Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers are followed by scarlet berries, in great abundance. The foliage is brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses. 35 cts. to \$1.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry). 4 to 5 ft. Pretty yellow flowers of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

B. vulgaris purpurea (Purple Barberry). 4 to 5 ft. The same as the preceding, but with pretty purple foliage, which makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs where it is extremely effective. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Sweet Shrub (*Calycanthus*)

Calycanthus floridus. 5 to 6 ft. The oddly formed, double flowers are a rare chocolate color and have a peculiar agreeable odor. They are borne in the axils of the leaves all along the branches in June. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

C. occidentalis (Western Sweet Shrub). Flowers much like the other, but they come later in the spring. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Siberian Pea (*Caragana*)

Caragana arborescens. 8 to 10 ft. A very hardy, tall-growing shrub, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week of May. A useful shrub for massing. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Verbena Shrub (*Caryopteris*)

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). 2 to 3 ft. A new shrub, which is planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to frost. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

White Fringe (*Chionanthus*)

Chionanthus Virginica. 8 to 10 ft. The beautiful, white, fringe-like flowers and heavy, dark green leaves make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large-growing shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Hardy Orange (*Citrus*)

Citrus trifoliata. 15 to 20 ft. This bears small, pretty "oranges" too bitter for eating, but highly ornamental. It also makes a good hedge plant. 75 cts. to \$1.50.



BERBERIS THUNBERGI

White Alder (*Clethra*)

Clethra alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). A small or medium-sized shrub, mostly growing from 3 to 5 feet high, and producing, in late summer, numerous upright racemes of very fragrant white flowers. It is so entirely hardy, easy to cultivate, and withal so attractive that every collection, however small, should contain at least one specimen. The flowers are full of honey and very attractive to bees. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

Dogwood (*Cornus*)

Cornus alba (American Native Dogwood). 4 to 5 ft. This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer to secure the best color to the wood, if wanted solely for winter effect. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. alternifolia (Blue Dogwood). 5 to 6 ft. An extremely pretty, large shrub. The bunches of white flowers it bears about the close of May are followed by blue berries. 35 cts. to \$1.



CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA

Cornus florida rubra (Red-flowered Dogwood). 20 to 25 ft. No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. Flowers of a deep pink color. When full of flowers in early May, a prettier object can hardly be conceived. \$1 to \$3; large specimens, \$7.50 to \$10.

C. Mas (Cornelian Cherry). 8 to 10 ft. One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small yellow flowers in early April. They are followed by bright red berries, about the size of a cherry. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. sanguinea (Red-twigged Dogwood). 2½ to 3 ft. Its reddish twigs in winter make it a very useful shrub. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

C. Sibirica. Has bright coral-red branches. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

C. Spæthi. Its broadly edged yellow leaves are a distinct feature, producing a most beautiful effect when the plant is fully grown. \$3.50 to \$5.

Hazel (*Corylus*)

Corylus Americana (American Hazel). 15 to 20 ft. A useful shrub for forming thickets, as well as for its nuts. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

C. Avellana (European Hazel). Foliage of a brown tinge very effective in border or groups. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

C. Avellana purpurea (Purple-leaved Hazel). 8 to 10 ft. When new the leaves are almost black, but fade to a light purple. 40 cts. to 60 cts.

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster Davidiana. A beautiful shrub with red berries, which persist through the winter. Fine grafted specimens, \$1.50 to \$3.

C. Nepalensis. Has white flowers, followed by deep red, oblong fruit. Standard form. \$3.50 to \$5.

C. buxifolia. Low in growth, with broad, oval leaves and bright red fruit. Standard form. \$3.50 to \$5.

C. Hookeriana. White flowers and red fruit. Standard form. \$3.50 to \$5.

We make a specialty of supplying stock for immediate effect, and all shrubbery planted by us is guaranteed for one year. Undoubtedly the best way to select shrubbery intended for immediate effect is by a personal visit to our nurseries, and we extend a cordial invitation to do so.

Hawthorn (*Crataegus*)

C. coccinea (American White Thorn). 10 to 12 ft. This, besides its white blossoms, has very large scarlet fruit in the fall. When the fruit is ripe it is unusually attractive and makes a most beautiful addition to the shrubbery border. \$1 to \$2.

C. cordata (Washington Thorn). 10 to 12 ft. The small red fruit is in numerous clusters. The flowers are later than many Hawthorns. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Hawthorn). 10 to 12 ft. The leaves are of a lustrous green. Its long thorns and bushy growth have suggested its use for hedging, for which it is very effective. 50 cts. to \$1.

C. Oxyacantha (English Hawthorn). 10 to 12 ft. The Hawthorn of the Old World, and its great hedge plant. We have the following varieties: Double Rose, White, Paul's Scarlet and rubra splendens, single rose. These double- and single-flowering sorts are most attractive shrubs. 35 cts. to \$1.

Cytisus

Cytisus elongatus. 2 to 3 ft. A dwarf shrub, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

Daphne

Daphne Cneorum. 1 foot. An evergreen, spreading sort, used largely for edging Rhododendron and Azalea beds. The flowers are pink, and very fragrant. 50 cts. to \$1.

D. Mezereum album. 4 feet. This beautiful and sweet-scented flowering shrub blossoms among the very first of those of spring. 75 cts. to \$1.

Deutzia

Deutzia crenata. Single white, double white, and double pink. 6 to 8 ft. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

D. Fortunei. Single white. 6 to 7 ft. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

D. Fræbellii. A beautiful variety with large white flowers in clusters. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

D. Lemoinei. Single white. 3 to 4 ft. Good for forcing. 25 cts. to 50 cts.



DEUTZIA, PRIDE OF ROCHESTER

Deutzia, Pride of Rochester. Double; white, tinged pink. 6 to 7 ft. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

D. scabra. Double, white. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

D. Watereri. Double, white. 75 cts. to \$1.

D. Watsoni. Bears single white flowers, tinged with pink, in great profusion. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

D. Wellsi. Single; white, tinged pink. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Silver Thorn (*Elaeagnus*)

Elaeagnus angustifolia (Oleaster). Has lanceolate leaves and yellow flowers followed by yellow fruit coated with silvery scales. 2 to 3 ft. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

E. longipes. 5 to 6 ft. The small white flowers are succeeded by reddish, edible berries, ripe in early July. Very ornamental. 50 cts. to \$1.

Pearl Bush (*Exochorda*)

Exochorda grandiflora. 6 to 7 ft. A most beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, which entirely cover the bush, and one we particularly recommend, where an unusually attractive specimen shrub is wanted. 35 cts. to 75 cts.



A GROUP OF FORSYTHIAS

Strawberry, or Burning Bush

(*Euonymus*)

See also Evergreens and Vines

Euonymus atropurpureus (American Burning Bush). 4 to 5 ft. As with all the species, the orange-colored pods of seeds in autumn beautify the bush. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

E. Bungeanus. A Chinese species; pods light pink; seeds blood-red. 75 cts. to \$1.

E. Europaeus (European Burning Bush). 5 to 6 ft. The seeds are of a light yellow. Quite ornamental. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

E. Hamiltonianus. 10 to 15 ft. A Chinese species, producing ornamental seeds of a pink color. 75 cts. to \$1.

E. Japonicus. A beautiful, upright-growing variety forming a large, compact bush, with dark, glossy leaves. Fine plants, 1 ft. high, 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100; 2 to 3 ft. high, \$1.50.

E. radicans. Especially valuable for planting at the base of tall-growing evergreen shrubs. If planted near an object on which it can climb, it will cover it in a short time. Particularly valuable for planting around the stone foundations of dwelling houses. The foliage is dark, glossy green, and persists all winter. 25 cts. to 50 cts. each, \$20 to \$40 per 100.

Euonymus radicans variegata. Identical with the preceding, except in foliage, which is variegated with white, changing to pink in the fall. 25 cts. each, \$15 per 100.

Golden Bell (*Forsythia*)

The Golden Bell is known for its great beauty in early spring. There are two or three species, and all bear bright, golden yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over.

Forsythia Fortunei. 5 to 6 ft. This makes long, pendent shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

F. intermedia. 6 to 7 ft. Has slender erect or arching branches. Exceedingly floriferous. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

F. suspensa. The branches often hang over to the ground, giving it somewhat the appearance of a small drooping tree. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

F. viridissima. 5 to 6 ft. This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the others. The flowers are a shade lighter yellow, and they open about the third week in April. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Genista

Genista scorpiaria (Scotch Broom). 5 to 6 ft. The branches, almost rush-like in appearance, bear lovely yellow flowers. 75 cts.

Rose of Sharon: Althaea (*Hibiscus Syriacus*)

These are extremely useful shrubs, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities in small places than would otherwise be the case. They make very pretty flowering hedges, and by trimming them in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering, as is the case with nearly all other flowering shrubs.

Hibiscus ardens. Double lilac. \$1.
H. bicolor. Cream, crimson center. \$1.50.
H. camelliaeflorus. White, light pink center. 75 cts.
H. Comte de Flandre. Double dark red. 75 cts.
H. Duc de Brabant. Dark rose. 65 cts.
H., Lady Stanley. Double blush-white. 75 cts.
H. Leopoldi. Flesh-shaded rose. 60 cts.
H. paeoniaeflorus. Rosy purple. 60 cts.
H., Seedlings. Mixed kinds. 30 cts. per 100.
H., Single Mixed. 30 cts.
H., Single Pink. 30 cts.
H., Single Lilac. 30 cts.
H. Toton albus. Single white. 30 cts.
H., Variegated-leaved. Double red. 35 cts.

Hydrangea

The noted plants of Newport.

Hydrangea Hortensia Japonica caerulea. Flat heads of light-blue flowers. Fairly hardy. 75 cts. to \$1.

H. Hortensia Otaksa. 2 to 3 ft. It is the better for a little protection. Flowers pink. 75 cts. to \$1.

H. paniculata. 5 to 6 ft. The heads of flowers maintain an erect position. Blooms in August. 25 cts. to 50cts.

H. paniculata grandiflora. 5 to 6 ft. The well-known "Hardy Hydrangea." When pruned back closely in winter the heads of flowers are immense. It likes food, sunlight and moisture. It flowers in August. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

H. paniculata grandiflora, Tree Form. Grown as standards. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

H. quercifolia. 5 to 6 ft. The oak-leaved hydrangea, as this is called, is admired chiefly for its handsome large leaves. 75 cts. to \$1.

St. John's-Wort (*Hypericum*)

Hypericum aureum. 2 to 3 ft. A shrubby species, having very large yellow flowers. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

H. Kalmianum. 2 to 3 ft. Has rather contorted stems, making an interesting plant. Succeeds best in the shade. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

H. Moserianum (Gold Flower). 1 to 1½ ft. The finest of all, but needs protection north. Is covered with a wealth of bright golden yellow flowers from midsummer to frost. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Kerria

Kerria Japonica (Corchorus). Globe Flower; Japanese Rose. 3 to 4 ft. Double, yellow flowers, produced abundantly in spring, and occasionally through the summer. 50c. to 60c.

K. Japonica flore pleno. 1 to 2 ft. The flowers are more double than the type, resembling small yellow roses. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

L. Japonica variegata. 6 to 12 in. A dwarf form with small green leaves edged with white. 25 cts. to 35 cts.



Walk leading to the conservatories of Siebrecht & Son, Newport, R. I., lined on both sides with *Hydrangea Otaksa*

Privet (*Ligustrum*)

The following prices are naturally higher than those on the same plant intended for hedges, on account of their cultivation and size.

Ligustrum Chinense (Chinese Privet). 5 to 6 ft. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

L. elegantissima (new). The finest golden-foliage plant. 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

L. Ibota. 5 to 6 ft. A Japanese sort, with good-sized, shining green leaves. 25 cts. to 75 cts.

L. ovalifolium (California Privet). 6 to 7 ft. It makes a fine, large specimen shrub with white flowers, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are in spikes, and are quite odoriferous. \$12 to \$35 and \$50 per 100.

L. ovalifolium aureum (Golden Privet). This is a new variety with very distinct foliage of a bright golden, making it extremely effective. One of the best additions or improvements to nursery stock. 25c. to 50c. each, \$20 to \$45 per 100.

L. ovalifolium, Tree Form. Grown as little trees with sheared heads. \$2.50 to \$5.

L. ovalifolium tricolor. 6 to 7 ft. Beautifully marked with yellow and white. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

L. vulgare (European Privet). 5 to 6 ft. Its black berries remain on the bush all winter, and are quite ornamental. \$7.50 to \$15 per 100.



PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS

Bush Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)

Lonicera fragrantissima. 5 to 6 ft. This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

L. grandiflora. Large pink flowers; one of the best. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

L. Morrowi. 4 to 5 ft. Amber-colored berries of large size. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

L. Tatarica (Yellow-berried Tartarian Honeysuckle). 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Berberis (*Mahonia*)

Mahonia aquifolia. 3 to 4 ft. The foliage, green in summer, changes to bronze in winter. Its clusters of yellow flowers expand early in spring. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

M. Japonica. 3 to 4 ft. The leaves are holly-like, large, deep green, and do not change. 50 cts. to \$1.

Wax Myrtle (*Myrica*)

Myrica cerifera. 6 to 8 ft. Almost evergreen. The flowers are of no beauty, but berries succeed them which are covered with a white, waxy substance. Invaluable for sandy places. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Mock Orange (*Philadelphus*)

Philadelphus coronarius. 5 to 6 ft. Its sprays of sweet-scented white flowers appear in June. 35c. to 50c.

P. coronarius aureus (Golden-leaved). 4 to 5 ft. Its bright yellow foliage is very attractive. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Flowering Plum (*Prunus*)

Prunus Pissardi. A handsome ornamental shrub or small tree, with purple leaves and dark wine-red fruits following the blossoms. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. to 75 cts.

P. Sinensis alba flore pleno. White, double flowers. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

P. Sinensis rosea flore pleno. Has double rose-colored flowers. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

P. tricolor. 3 to 4 ft. 75 cts. to \$1.

P. triloba (Double-flowering Plum). 4 to 5 ft. Large, double, pink flowers early in May. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Pyrus

Pyrus arbutifolia (Choke Berry). 4 to 5 ft. One of the most desirable of shrubs. The flowers are white, in clusters, and appear in such abundance as to entirely envelop the bush about the second week in May. The flowers are followed by bright red berries, which remain in perfection well into winter. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

P. Japonica (Japanese Quince; Fire Bush). 3 to 4 ft. This is an old favorite of our shrubberies, its bright red flowers in late April making a brilliant display. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Rhodotypos

Rhodotypos kerrioides. 4 to 5 ft. A pretty, new shrub, bearing white flowers on the ends of its twigs. It commences to bloom about the middle of May, and continues for a long time. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Sumach (Rhus)

Rhus Cotinus (Mist Shrub; Smoke Tree). 8 to 9 ft. The large panicles of purplish, misty-looking flowers this bears in early June have gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red and yellow. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Elder (Sambucus)

Sambucus Canadensis (Common Elder). 5 to 6 ft. This is valued for its flat heads of flowers in June and its reddish purple berries in the fall. Grows naturally in damp situations. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. Canadensis aurea. 5 to 6 ft. The golden foliage of this makes it in much demand. It makes a showy appearance when planted in shrub beds. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. Canadensis laciniata (Cut-leaved). 5 to 6 ft. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. pubens. 3 to 4 ft. This is the Red-berried Elder, so valued for its display of red fruit in early summer. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

S. nigra (English). 8 to 10 ft. Has black or green fruit. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

S. nigra laciniata. 4 to 5 ft. Has finely cut leaves. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Spiraea

Spiraea arguta. 5 to 6 ft. A species new in cultivation and already very popular. Its sprays of showy white flowers are considered at least the equal of any other Spirea. The leaves are quite small. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Spiraea Billardi. 5 to 6 ft. Bears spikes of rosy pink flowers, about the middle of June, continuing to some extent all summer. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. Bumalda. 2 to 3 ft. Bears numerous flat heads of rosy-pink flowers toward the middle of June, and continues to produce them until the close of autumn. It is of compact growth. 35c. to 50c.

S. Bumalda Anthony Waterer. 2 to 3 ft. A most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent. The flowers are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterward to a deep pink. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

S. callosa. 3 to 4 ft. Flowers pink and in large, flat heads. Blooms the first week in July, and continues for several weeks. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

S. callosa alba. 2 to 3 ft. The same as the above, but with a very dwarf growth and white flowers. 35 cts.

S. carpinifolia. 3 to 4 ft. A white-flowered sort, the blossoms appearing early in July, in upright spikes. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

S. Douglasi. Flowers pink, in finger-like panicles. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

S. opulifolia. 5 to 6 ft. The flowers are white, in flat heads, opening about the first of June. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. opulifolia, Tree Form. \$1.50 to \$2.50.

S. opulifolia aurea. The same as the preceding, but with golden foliage, which is very pretty in early spring. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. prunifolia. Single. 12 to 18 in. 50c. to 75c.

S. prunifolia flore pleno (Bridal Wreath). 4 to 5 ft. The pretty double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. Reevesii. Single. 3 to 4 ft. The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about the 20th of May. 75 cts. to \$1.

S. Reevesii flore pleno. Double. 3 to 4 ft. The same as the preceding but with double flowers, which open a few days later. 75 cts. to \$1.

S. Regeliana. 4 to 5 ft. Dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. From young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer. 50c. to 75c.

S. Thunbergii. 3 to 4 ft. This has single white flowers, in bunches of two to four, along the almost leafless stems, generally in the first days of May. Branches drooping. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

S. Van Houttei. 4 to 5 ft. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about May 15. Its habit of growth is drooping and graceful, especially when in flower. 50 cts. to 75 cts.



SYRINGA VULGARIS, CHARLES X

Bladdernut (*Staphylea*)

Staphylea Bumalda (Japanese). 4 to 6 ft. A small shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in June. 35 to 50 cts.

S. Colchica (Asiatic Bladdernut). 8 to 10 ft. This is of shrub-like growth, producing clusters of white flowers, not unlike a white Lilac, which are much admired. Early May. 25c. to 50c.

S. trifolia (American Bladdernut). 8 to 10 ft. The flowers are not so conspicuous as those of the others, but still are beautiful. They appear toward the close of June. 25 cts. to 50 cts.

Snowberry (*Symporicarpos*)

Symporicarpos racemosus (White-fruited Snowberry). 3 to 4 ft. Has white berries in the fall; very ornamental. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

R. vulgaris. 3 to 4 ft. Has red berries, thickly clustered along the stems. It is used in large plantings, and for bordering masses. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

R. vulgaris variegatus. Differing from the others in having variegated foliage. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Lilac (*Syringa*)

Syringa Japonica (Japanese Lilac). 10 to 12 ft. A large-growing species, bearing clusters of white, privet-like flowers. June. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. Josikaea. 5 to 6 ft. Dark, lilac-colored flowers. It blooms the first week in June. It is distinct and valuable. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. Pekinensis. 10 to 12 ft. Of general resemblance to the last, flowering in June. 75 cts.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). 7 to 8 ft. The flowers are light purple and in open heads, completely covering the bush. The habit is more open than that of the common Lilac. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. Rothomagensis. 7 to 8 ft. Differing but little from Persica, but the flowers are of a reddish purple. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. rubra Marlyensis. Violet-lilac flowers in loose panicles. 3 to 4 ft., especially fine plants, 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. vulgaris. 8 to 10 ft. This and the varieties below mentioned are the true old garden Lilacs. This one is the common purple, and, as with all its varieties, it blooms about the second week in May. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. vulgaris alba. 8 to 10 ft. The white form of the common Lilac. 50 cts. to \$1.

S. vulgaris, Charles X. Purple, with reddish tint. White when forced. One of the best. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

S. vulgaris, Mad. Lemoine. Double white. Fine. 75 cts. to \$1.

S. vulgaris, Mme. Casimir-Perier. Double white. Very good. \$1 to \$2.

S. vulgaris, Marie Legraye. Single white. Very good. \$1.

S. vulgaris rubra insignis. Outside of petals red, lilac when open. For size of panicle and general beauty, this is the best of all the colored sorts. 75 cts. to \$1.

Tamarisk (*Tamarix*)

Tamarix Africana. 7 to 8 ft. The leaves of all the Tamarisks are very small. This sort has light pink flowers, in small, slender racemes, which appear toward the close of May. The Tamarisk thrives well at the seashore.

T. Gallica. 7 to 8 ft. Flowers in May. 50c. to 75c.

T. Indica. 7 to 8 ft. Flowers in August. 35c. to 50c.

T. Odessana. 4 to 5 ft. A newly introduced species of slender growth. The flowers are produced freely from July to September. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Snowball (*Viburnum*)

All Viburnums have white flowers, mostly in flat heads, and with but one or two exceptions are noted for their handsome berries. Snowballs are among Viburnums.

Viburnum cotinifolium. 6 to 8 ft. A desirable shrub, producing corymbs of white flowers early in May, followed by berries which become pink, red and black in turn as they ripen. Useful either as a single plant or in groups. 75c. to \$1.50.

V. dentatum. 6 to 8 ft. A bushy sort, very pretty when its white flowers expand in early June. The berries which follow change to black when ripe. 75 cts. to \$1.

V. Lantana. A valuable species, greatly resembling *Cotinifolium*, with smaller foliage, but the berries change color in the same way. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

V. Opulus (Oxycoccus). High-bush Cranberry. 5 to 6 ft. Flowers in large, flat heads in the latter part of May. The outer flowers are of good size, the inner ones quite small. In the fall it is full of bright red berries. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

V. Opulus Japonica. Flowers like the former, but much larger. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

V. Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball). 6 to 9 ft. This well-known shrub finds great favor with planters. The large balls come singly, hanging by stems along the branches, expanding toward the close of May, a little in advance of the Japanese. 50 cts. to \$1.

V. plicatum (Japanese Snowball). One of the best of shrubs. Of upright, bushy growth, entire leaves, and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion, it stands unrivaled among shrubs. Much superior to the old Snowball. It blooms toward the close of May. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. to \$1; 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts. to \$1.50.

V. tomentosum. 6 to 8 ft. A very desirable species, bearing large, flat heads of white flowers, which perfect themselves about the second week of May. The berries which appear in August are remarkably showy, though small, becoming scarlet and then black. 50 cts. to \$1.50.

Weigela (*Dierbilla*)

Valuable spring-blooming shrubs, and many of them have occasional flowers through the summer. All grow from 6 to 8 feet.

Weigela amabilis. Large, funnel-shaped flowers, varying in color from pale to deep rose. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

W. amabilis variegata. This is esteemed for its variegated leaves, as well as for its light pink flowers. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Weigela candida. White; blooming at the close of May. 50 cts.

W. Desboisi. Very free-flowering, deep rose-colored flowers. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

W. Eva Rathke. One of the most vigorous of the list, with bright crimson flowers, larger than the others, borne in great profusion. 50 cts. to \$1.

W. floribunda. Fine, crimson flowers. The white stamens projecting from the flowers are quite a feature. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

W. hortensis rubra. Carmine flowers. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

W. Isoline. Flowers white or slightly pink outside, with yellowish spot in throat. 35c. to 75c.

W. nivea. Has pure white flowers. 35c. to 75c.

W. rosea. Rose-colored flowers and good habit of growth. 50 cts.

W. Steltzneri. Very free-flowering, dark red flowers. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

W. Van Houttei. Carmine flowers; abundant bloomer. 35 cts. to 75 cts.

Adam's Needle (*Yucca*)

Yucca angustifolia (Rocky Mountain Yucca). 2 ft. Has narrow leaves, and blooms early in June. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

Y. filamentosa. 2 ft. The well-known garden Yucca, blooming toward the close of June. It is the best known and most largely planted of all the Yuccas. 25 to 50 cts.



VIBURNUM PLICATUM

FRUIT TREES

Standard Apples

Fine, selected trees, 5 to 5½ ft. high and ½ in. to 1 in. caliper, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each.

Baldwin. Large, bright red. Flesh crisp, juicy and rich. Very productive. Winter.

Ben Davis. Very desirable on account of its productiveness. Fruit large and very handsome, striped with red and yellow.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Large, streaked with red and yellow. Flesh tender and juicy, with a pleasant subacid flavor. September.

Early Harvest. Small, straw color; flesh white, with fine flavor, rather acid. July.

Fallawater. Yellowish green, shaded with dull red. Flesh greenish white, juicy, crisp. Winter.

Fall Pippin. Yellowish green, with a tinge of brownish blush on one side. Flesh white, tender and mellow; rich, aromatic flavor. Winter.

Gravenstein. Waxen yellow skin, streaked and dotted with crimson and orange. Good bearer and fine quality. September and October.

Grimes Golden Pippin. Golden yellow; flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Tree a hardy, vigorous grower and very productive. Winter.

King. Large, striped with crimson. Flesh juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor. December to March.

Maiden's Blush. Pale lemon-yellow, with a brilliant crimson cheek. Flesh white, tender and pleasant subacid. Fall.

Northern Spy. Handsomely striped with red. Flavor rich, aromatic, mild subacid, fine. Splendid keeper. Winter.

Rambo. Yellowish white, streaked and marbled yellow and red. Flesh tender, rich, mild subacid. October.

Red Astrachan. Almost entirely covered with deep crimson, with greenish yellow streaks. Flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy. Summer.

Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. Flesh crisp and tender, with an acid flavor. November to February.

Roxbury Russet. Dull green, covered with brownish yellow russet. Flesh greenish white, juicy, subacid. Keeps until late spring. Winter.

Smith's Cider. Fine market Apple; striped red. Flesh juicy, crisp and subacid. December to March.

Smokehouse. An old and popular Apple; yellow, shaded with crimson and sprinkled with gray spots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, crisp, and of rich subacid flavor. September and October.

Sweet Bough. Pale greenish yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp, with a rich, sweet, sprightly flavor. Summer.

Wealthy. Yellow shaded with deep, rich crimson. Flesh white, fine-grained, tender and juicy. Winter.

Yellow Bellflower. Smooth, pale lemon-yellow, sometimes with a blush. Flesh tender, juicy and crisp. Winter.

Yellow Transparent. Yellow, almost transparent. Flesh crisp and subacid. Early.

York Imperial. Yellow, shaded with red. Flesh firm, juicy and subacid.



YELLOW TRANSPARENT APPLE

Crab Apples

Trees, 50 cts. to 75 cts. each

Excelsior. A new variety, exceedingly prolific and perfectly hardy.

Transcendent. Immensely productive. Yellow striped with red.

Van Wyck. Whitish, shaded light red. Flesh yellowish, very sweet, moderately juicy; good.

Apricots

50 cts. to 75 cts. each

Breda. Reddish orange, with a dark purplish cheek. Sweet, pleasant flavor. Hardy and very productive.

Harris Hardy. Remarkably fine variety; large, roundish, with deep suture; rich, golden yellow with deep faint blush; freestone.

Moorpark. Deep orange-red cheek, quite juicy, with a rich, high flavor.

Asparagus

2- to 3-year-old roots, \$1 to \$1.50 per 100

Conover's Colossal, Palmetto, Barr's Mammoth, Columbia Mammoth White, and Donald's Elmira.

Blackberries

Extra-strong vines, \$2 to \$4.50 per doz.

Erie. Strong grower and enormously productive. Berry large, of excellent quality and very firm.

Rathbun. A new variety of excellent quality; very large, juicy, sweet and delicious; hardy, vigorous and a heavy cropper.

Snyder. Medium size, coreless and of excellent quality. Extremely hardy, enormously productive and a vigorous grower.

Wilson's Early. Hardy and productive. Fruit large, black, and very sweet. One of the most satisfactory. Very early.

Cherries

$\frac{3}{4}$ -in. to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. caliper, extra strong, heavy trees, \$1 to \$1.25 each, \$10 per doz.

Black Eagle. Large, heart-shaped; deep purple, or nearly black. Flesh deep purple, tender, with a rich, highly flavored juice. Early.

Black Tartarian. Large, heart-shaped, nearly black. Flesh dark, rich, with a very fine, mild flavor. Middle of June.

Coe's Transparent. Pale amber. Flesh tender and melting. Early.

Early Richmond. A prodigious bearer, rarely failing to produce a large and full crop. Dark red, almost black when fully ripe. Fresh, juicy, rich acid. Last of June.

Elkhorn. Large, heart-shaped, dark red, becoming nearly black. Flesh juicy, rich and sweet. Very early.

Gov. Wood. Large, light-yellow, shaded with bright red. Flesh tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle of June.

May Duke. Dark red, juicy, subacid, rich. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Heart-shaped. Pale yellow or amber in color, shaded with deep red; flesh firm. Productive and late.

Rockport. Large, bright red, shaded with pale amber. Flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. Early June.

Yellow Spanish. Large, pale yellow, with a bright red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and delicious. End of June.

Currants

Strong, fruiting plants, \$10 to \$12 per 100

Black Naples. Very large; black; has a strong musky odor.

Cherry. Bunch rather short; berries very large, deep red, quite acid. Shoots stout, erect and vigorous.

Fay's Prolific. Bunch long; berry large, rich red, subacid and fine flavored. Exceedingly productive.

La Versaillaise. Bunch rather long; berry very large, dark red, acid, but of good flavor. Very vigorous and productive.

Lee's Prolific. Bunch medium; berry very large; excellent flavor, quite black, and unsurpassed for jellies.

North Star. Bunch very long; berry large deep red, of excellent quality.

Pomona. One of the most productive; large berries in big clusters; sweet.

Red Cross. Clusters are very long. Berries are a beautiful shade of red and unsurpassed in flavor.

Red Dutch. Very large; red; large bunch; one of the best reds.

Victoria. Exceedingly prolific and hardy. One of the most satisfactory sorts.

White Grape. Bunch moderately long; berry very large, yellowish, sweet and excellent. Very prolific.

Grapes

BLACK VARIETIES

2- to 3-year-old, strong vines, \$3 to \$4 per doz.

Campbell's Early. Clusters very large and compact; flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous.

Catawba. Bunch medium in size and shouldered. Berries large, coppery-red, becoming purple.

Champion. Compact bunch, with medium berries; flesh sweet and juicy; very vigorous grower.

Concord. Bunch large; berries sweet, tender and juicy. Medium early.

Eaton. Large bunch and berry; skin thin; pulp tender, very juicy and sweet. One of the best blacks.

Hartford Prolific. Large, shouldered bunch; berries large, sweet and pulpy.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, flesh pulpy, and of good quality. One of the first to ripen.

Rockwood. Medium sized bunch and berry; tender, juicy and sweet; very productive.



LINDLEY GRAPE

Telegraph. Bunch large and compact; berries medium, sweet and juicy; hardy and productive.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4). A very hardy and vigorous vine, and a prolific bearer. Bunch large and compact; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

Worden. Bunch large, compact; berries large; excellent flavor.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES

2-year-old, strong vines, \$3 to \$4 per doz.

Agawam. Loose, large bunches of large berries, meaty, juicy and of rich, aromatic flavor.

Brighton. Bunch large and well formed; berries above medium to large.

Delaware. Bunches of medium size and compact; berries small, sweet, with a musky aroma.

Diana. Very compact, medium bunch; flesh sweet and vinous, with a musky flavor.

Iona. Long, large bunch, with medium berries; flesh tender; one of the best for table or wine.

Jefferson. Large bunch and large berry; flesh tender, juicy and sweet.

Lindley. Long, medium bunch; berries large, tender and juicy; vine vigorous and hardy.

Moyer. Small cluster, with large berries; tender and juicy; one of the earliest.

Salem (Rogers' No. 53). Bunches large and compact; berries large, tender, juicy and sweet.

Ulster Prolific. Medium bunch of large berries; good quality; vine hardy and productive.

Vergennes. Large, compact bunch of large berries; flesh sweet and juicy; best quality.

Wyoming Red. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berries medium and of fine flavor.

WHITE VARIETIES

2-year-old and stronger vines, \$3 to \$4 per doz.

Duchess. Bunch medium and compact; berries medium; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and in quality ranks as best.

Empire State. Bunch medium, long and compact; quality best. Vine hardy and productive.

Lady Washington. Medium bunch; large berries; flesh tender, sweet and juicy. Late.

Martha. A very productive variety; bunch medium; berries large, and very sweet.

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large; berries large, tender and juicy. Vine hardy and productive.

Niagara. Bunches large, compact; berries large; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet.

Pocklington. Strong and vigorous grower; bunch medium; berry large; flesh pulpy, juicy and of fair quality.

Gooseberries

Extra-strong fruiting plants, \$2 to \$2.50 per doz.; standard forms, 4 to 5 ft., fine heads, 75c. to \$1

Columbus. Large size, oval in form, skin greenish yellow; of finest quality.

Downing. Fruit roundish oval, whitish green; skin smooth, flesh rather soft and juicy.

Houghton's Seedling. Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy and sweet; produces enormous crops. Most profitable market variety.

Industry. Very large, dark red, excellent quality, and an enormous bearer.

Red Jacket. Rich, dark red; oblong; vigorous and healthy. One of the best of its class.

Smith's Improved. Yellowish green, somewhat oval in form, firm, and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower.

Peaches

Fine, strong, selected trees, 5 to 6 ft., 25 cts. to 75 cts. each, according to heaviness and caliper

Alexandrina. Medium size; skin white, nearly covered with crimson, flesh juicy and sweet. June.

Chair's Choice. Large size; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, yellow and of good quality. Good bearer. Late.

Crawford's Early. A very fine, large, yellow Peach. Tree exceedingly prolific. Early Sept.

Crawford's Late. An excellent yellow Peach; very large and productive. Late September.

Crosby. One of the hardest. Bright yellow, streaked with crimson; flesh firm and sweet; an enormous bearer.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. Early September.

Mountain Rose. Large, round; skin white, partly covered with dark red; flesh white and very good. Early September.

Oldmixon. Large; white and red; flesh pale and juicy. Middle of September.

Reeves' Favorite. Large, round, with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy and sweet. Early Sept.

Stevens' Rareriipe. Large, oblong; very highly colored; heavy bearer; freestone. October.

Stump the World. Red and white; very productive. End of September.

Triumph. One of the finest yellows; nearly covered with red; flesh bright yellow; of excellent flavor. One of the earliest.

Wonderful. Large and round; yellow covered with bright carmine; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm; freestone. October.

Standard Pears

Strong trees, 5 to 6 ft., 3/4-in. to 1 1/2-in. caliper, \$8 to \$9 per doz.

Bartlett. Large; yellow, with soft blush on sunny side; flesh white, fine-grained and buttery, sweet and juicy; highly perfumed. Esteemed one of the best Pears in cultivation. July and August.

Clapp's Favorite. Excellent and productive; large; skin thin, pale lemon-yellow with bright red cheek; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy and sweet. August.

Howell. Large, light waxy-yellow, thickly sprinkled with very small dots; flesh white, juicy, melting. September.

Kieffer. Large size; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting. It bears early and abundantly. October.

Lawrence. An early and abundant bearer. Fruit of medium size, lemon-yellow; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. November.

Seckel. Noted on account of its juiciness and sweet flavor; small; yellowish brown, with russet-red cheek. Very prolific.

Sheldon. Medium to large, cinnamon brown. Flesh melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor. October.

Vermont Beauty. Abundant, early bearer and productive; medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, juicy, and of the best quality. October.

DWARF PEARS

Extra-strong, selected trees, \$8 per doz.; medium-size trees, \$3 per doz.

Beurre d'Anjou. October.

Clapp's Favorite. Middle of August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. End of October.

Lawrence. Winter.

Seckel. September and October.

Plums

First quality trees, 1-in. to 1 1/2-in. caliper, 75 cts. to \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Bradshaw. Large and early; dark violet-red, juicy and good. Very productive. Last of Aug.

German Prune. Medium size; blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. Sept.

Imperial Gage. Medium size; greenish, juicy, rich, and delicious. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Middle of August.

PLUMS, continued

Lombard. Medium size; violet-red; flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and bears well. September.

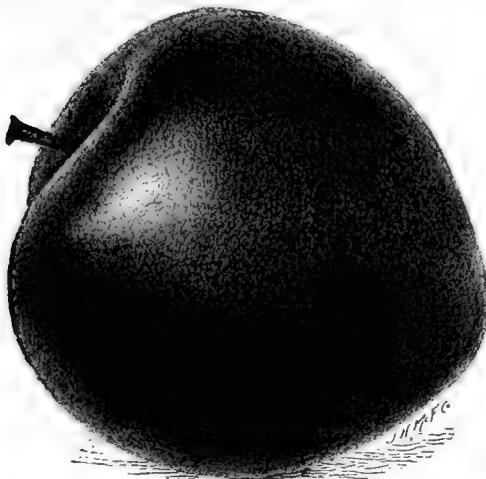
Pride. Large; purple; firm and sweet. Sept.

Reine Claude de Bayav. Large size, and of fine flavor; green. Hangs long on tree. Middle to end of September.

Shropshire Damson. Dark purple. Enormously productive. September.

Yellow Egg. Very large; yellow, covered with white bloom; flesh yellow; clingstone. Late July.

Yellow Gage. Rather small, yellow; flesh melting, juicy and sweet. August.



WICKSON PLUM

JAPANESE PLUMS

First quality trees, 1-in. to 1½-in. caliper, 75 cts. to \$1 each, \$9 per doz., except where noted

The Japanese Plums have been found very successful and are now being largely planted. They are extremely productive, are of excellent quality, and the trees are very hardy and vigorous.

Abundance. Very large; lemon-yellow, nearly overspread with bright cherry; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed. August.

Burbank. Large; cherry-red; flesh deep yellow; very sweet. Tree a vigorous grower and abundant bearer. Last of August.

Wickson. A sturdy, upright grower, productive; fruit handsome, deep maroon red; flesh fine; keeps two weeks after it is ripe. \$6 per doz.

Quinces

Strong trees, 3 to 3½ ft., 35c. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Champion. Greenish yellow; fruit large, pear-shaped; flesh tender and of delicate flavor. Bears abundantly when young. Late.

Meech's Prolific. Pale orange; fruit large; very fragrant, good flavor; bears young and abundantly, Midseason.

Orange, or Apple. Bright pale orange, much like an apple in shape; very productive, and the fruit is of the largest size; one of the best.

Raspberries

Fine, healthy plants, \$1 to \$3 per doz., according to age and size

Columbian. Dark red; a very strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. Fruit of large size and excellent quality.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet, and productive. Deep crimson.

Golden Queen. Large; beautiful golden yellow.

Marlborough. Red; very vigorous and prolific.

BLACKCAP VARIETIES

Fine, healthy plants, \$1 to \$3 per doz., according to age and size

Cumberland. One of the best of its class; tender and sweet; midseason.

Doolittle's Improved. One of the earliest blacks; fine flavor; prolific.

Gregg. One of the old standards; firm, juicy and sweet; exceedingly prolific. Will grow in all climates.

Strawberries

Strong plants, \$2 to \$3 per 100.

Beder Wood. Very early and immensely productive; large, conical, bright red; excellent quality.

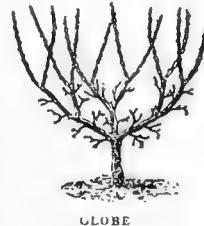
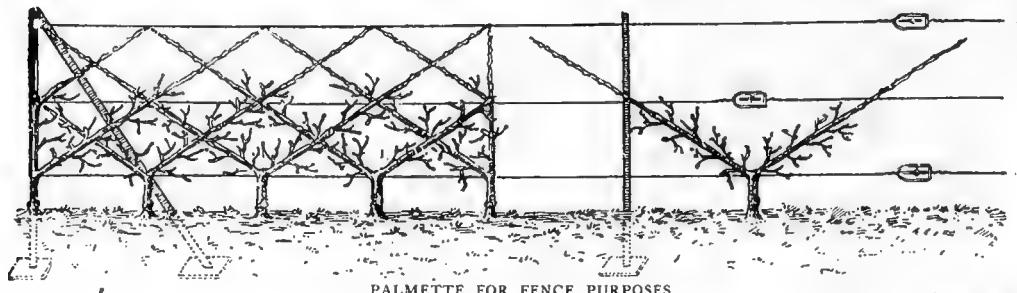
Gandy. Large, very uniform in size and shape, of bright crimson color; handsome and showy, very firm and of good quality.

Nick Ohmer. Healthy, vigorous grower, and productive. Mammoth size, beautiful in form and color and of excellent quality.

Marshall. Large size and fine flavor; dark crimson, handsome and good. Midseason.

Sharpless. Berries large and irregular; flavor excellent; productive. Midseason.

Brandywine. Large, roundish conical, regular and uniform; bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid. Fine aromatic flavor. Midseason to late.



Trained Fruit Trees

We make a specialty of trained fruit trees, and recommend them for certain kinds of planting. They are intended more for ornamental work than for commercial planting, and have many good points to recommend them to those who wish to grow fruit upon their places without sacrificing the ornamental features of their grounds. A famous French authority gives the following reasons why the training of fruit trees is particularly valuable to those who wish to combine beauty and utility in the growing of fruit for home purposes:

- "1. It enables us to impart to trees a form suitable to the place they are intended to occupy.
- "2. Each of the principal branches of the tree is furnished with fruit branches throughout its full extent.
- "3. It renders the fructification more equal; for in removing every year the super-abundant buds and branches, we contribute to the formation of new fruit-buds for the next year.
- "4. "It conduces to the production of large fruit and of fine quality."

Apples

	Each
Standard form	\$2 50
Pyramid form	2 00
Globe form (dwarf)	2 50
Palmette, ordinary	2 50
Palmette, 3 branches	4 00
Palmette, 4 branches	6 00
Palmette, verrier, 3 branches	3 00
Palmette, verrier, 4 branches	5 00
Palmette, verrier, 5 branches	8 00
Palmette for fence purposes	2 50
U form	3 00
Cordon, single	3 00
Cordon, double	6 00

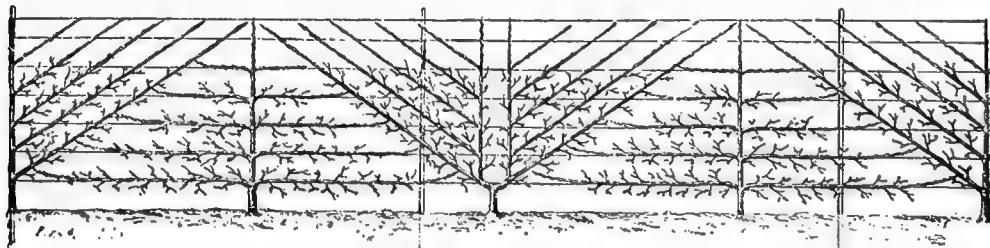
Pears

	Each
Pyramid form, first size	\$4 00
Pyramid form, second size	2 50
Pyramid form, narrow	5 00
Palmette, ordinary	2 50
Palmette, 3 branches	5 00
Palmette, 4 branches	6 50
Palmette, verrier, 3 branches	4 00
Palmette, verrier, 4 branches	5 00
Palmette, verrier, 5 branches	6 00
Palmette, in U form	2 50
Upright Cordon	3 00

Apricots

	Each
Palmette, ordinary	\$2 50
Palmette verrier, 3 branches	3 00
Palmette verrier, 5 branches	5 00
U form	3 50
Cherries.—Palmette, ordinary	2 50
Palmette verrier, 3 branches	3 50
Palmette verrier, 5 branches	5 00
Standard form	3 50
Peaches.—Palmette, ordinary	2 50
U form, first size	6 00
U form, second size	4 00
Nectarines.—Palmette, ordinary	3 00

We also have a few specimens of trained Peach Trees, some as large as 12 ft. spread, \$12 to \$15 each.



VINES AND CLIMBERS

Actinidia

Actinidia arguta. A strong-growing Japanese vine, with rather large leaves and bearing white, purple-centered flowers. 25c. to 50c.

Akebia

Akebia quinata. A rapid-growing, beautiful vine, bearing five-fingered leaves and plum-colored, sweet-scented flowers, which appear with the leaves toward the close of April. We consider it a splendid vine for covering porches, trellises, or for running over banks or barren spots. 25 cts. to 35 cts.

Ampelopsis

25 cts. to 35 cts.

Ampelopsis Engelmanni. A variety of the Virginia Creeper; smaller and more dense foliage.

A. *Veitchii* (Japanese Ivy). Self-climber. Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

A. *Virginica (quinquefolia)*. Virginia Creeper. Self-climber. A most useful vine, too strong for dwellings, but excellent for walls and other places. The foliage is handsome in the fall.

Pipe Vine (*Aristolochia*)

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). The common name comes from the resemblance of the flowers to an old-style pipe. The leaves are very large. 50 cts. to 75 cts.; extra-strong plants, \$1 each.

Trumpet Vine (*Bignonia*)

\$3 to \$5 per doz

Bignonia grandiflora (Chinese Trumpet Vine). Self-climber. This beautiful species bears large, yellowish scarlet flowers. It is less rampant of growth than the next.

B. *radicans* (Common Trumpet Vine). Self-climber. A most useful, strong-growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and August.

Staff Vine (*Celastrus*)

Celastrus scandens (Our Native Staff Vine, Bitter-sweet, etc.). The scarlet fruit-pods of all the species are highly ornamental. \$2 to \$3 per doz.

Clematis

Extra-strong flowering vines, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Clematis coccinea. A pretty herbaceous sort, with bell-shaped scarlet flowers.

C. *Flammula* (Sweet Clematis). Blooms early in July.

C. *paniculata*. A new introduction from Japan. It is a strong, rapid and vigorous grower, and in late summer it produces sheets of medium-sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance in August. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences.

C. *Virginiana* (Wild Clematis). A strong, vigorous grower. White flowers in clusters.

C. *Vitalba* (English Clematis; Virgin's Bower). White flowers; extremely fast growth.

C. *Viticella*. Flowers purple, about two inches in diameter.

LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS

Extra-strong flowering plants, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each.

Baron Veillard. Beautiful shade of rose-lilac.

Duchess of Edinburgh. White; double.

Gipsy Queen. Deep violet flowers.

Henryi. Creamy white; free bloomer.

Jackmani. Rich violet-purple.

Miss Bateman. White, with cream-colored bars.

Mme. Andre. Carmine-violet.

Ramona. Beautiful lavender flowers.

Star of India. Reddish plum.

Euonymus

\$2 to \$3 per doz.

Euonymus radicans. This is a self-clinging vine, slow-growing until it gets well started.

E. radicans variegatus. Foliage variegated.

Ivy (*Hedera*)

Hedera Helix (English Ivy). The old common Ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in winter. Pot-grown plants, 35 cts. to 75 cts. each; extra-strong and heavy plants, fine specimens, \$1 to \$1.50 each.

H. Helix marmorata. Large leaves, irregularly blotched with yellowish white. Extra-fine plants, \$2 to \$3 each.

Jasminum

25 cts. to 50 cts.

Jasminum nudiflorum (Yellow Jasmine). The beautiful yellow flowers expand as soon as winter disappears.

J. officinale. Though known as the hardy white Jasmine, it will not stand north of this latitude without some shelter.

Honeysuckle (*Lonicera*)

25 cts. to 35 cts. each, \$2 to \$3 per doz., except where noted. We make a specialty of pot-grown, extra-strong Honeysuckle plants, \$4 per doz.

Lonicera Belgica. Is covered all summer with red and yellow fragrant flowers.

L. brachypoda (Japanese Evergreen).

L. brachypoda aurea reticulata. A golden-leaved, beautiful variety.

L. Halliana. One of the fastest growers of all. Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The cream-colored flowers come late in June, and it blooms a little through the summer and freely in the fall.

L. sempervirens. Sometimes called Red Trumpet. Scarlet flowers; strong grower; almost evergreen.

L. Sinensis (Chinese Honeysuckle). The foliage is reddish green. The flower-buds are red, white inside, as shown when expanded. Combines well alternated with the green-leaved kinds.

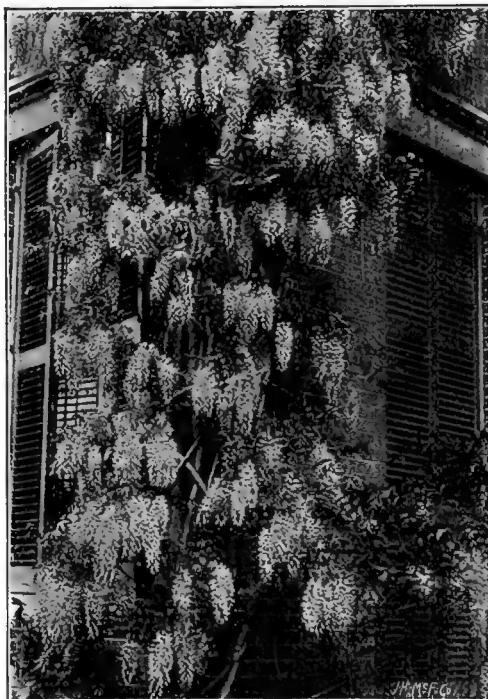
Matrimony Vine (*Lycium*)

Lycium Chinense. A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental. 25 cts. to 35 cts.

Wistaria (*Glycine*)

50 cts. to 75 cts. each, except where noted

Wistaria frutescens (native species). The purplish white racemes expand toward the close of May, later than the Chinese.



WISTARIA SINENSIS

Wistaria magnifica. Of much resemblance to the Frutescens, but the flowers are in rather larger bunches and are lighter.

W. multijuga (Japanese). This bears racemes of flowers 2 to 3 feet in length and of light purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

W. multijuga alba is a pure white-flowered sort. Very handsome.

W. Sinensis (Chinese). Purplish white flowers borne in May.

W. Sinensis trained in standard or tree form, making a most beautiful ornament to the lawn. Extra-large specimens, \$3.50 to \$5 each.

W. Sinensis alba. White-flowered.

VINES IN POTS FOR IMMEDIATE EFFECT

Special attention is directed to our stock of Potted Vines. We grow them with more care than is customary. Many plants are carefully staked and trained, and all are of extra value. They can be transplanted easily; in fact, can be moved with success all through the summer months. Their use insures highly satisfactory results.



IMMEDIATE EFFECTS PRODUCED. FORMAL GARDENS FURNISHED AND PLANTED BY US

Old-fashioned Garden Flowers

In all cases where the price is quoted by the hundred, we will furnish 25 at the 100 rate

Achillea (Yarrow)

\$10 to \$12 per 100

Achillea Millefolium rubrum. A garden form of the "White Yarrow," so common along the roadsides. Deep rose; flowers freely July and August. 18 inches.

A. Ptarmica plena, "The Pearl." Pure white, double, particularly good for cutting. July. 2 to 3 feet.

A. tomentosa. A golden yellow species, very different from all the preceding, growing in tufts and covering the ground with a carpet of green. July. 6 inches.

Aconitum (Monkshood)

\$15 to \$17 per 100

Aconitum Napellus. A stately plant so often seen in old-fashioned gardens. Large, dark purple flowers. September and October. 3 to 4 feet.

A. Japonicum. Deep blue flowers, tinged with red. July to September. 3 to 4 feet.

A. uncinatum. A trailing species for shady places; similar, but bears smaller flowers than *Napellus*.

Acorus (Sweet Flag)

Acorus Calamus variegatus (Variegated Sweet Flag). Pretty, white and green, iris-like foliage; for wet places. 3 ft. \$15 to \$20 per 100.

Amsonia

Amsonia salicifolia. A very clean-growing plant, with willow-like leaves and pale blue flowers. June. 2 feet. \$20 per 100.

Anemone (Windflower)

\$15 to \$18 per 100

The Japanese Anemones are undoubtedly the best of their kind, and well worth special attention. They bloom in late fall when flowers are becoming scarce, and are very fine for cutting.

Anemone Japonica. There are a number of forms and colors of the Japanese Anemones, all of which are particularly fine. We list the following as being the best of the class.

A. Japonica alba. Large white flowers.

A. Japonica Brilliant. Beautiful shade of dark red.

A. Japonica elegantissima. The sepals are somewhat broader than the rest. Pink flowers.

Anemone Japonica, Montrose. Very handsome.
A. Japonica, Queen Charlotte. Beautiful new variety, with large, semi-double flowers of exquisite pink.

A. Japonica rosea. Pink flowers.

A. Japonica, Whirlwind. Semi-double white flowers.

A. sylvestris. Pretty native species, with white flowers. 1 foot.

A. Virginiana. Native; white flowers. 3 feet.

Anthemis (Chamomile)

\$20 per 100

Anthemis tinctoria. Yellow. The daisy-like flowers and finely cut foliage make it a serviceable plant. *Tinctoria Kelwayi* is an improved form; and *Tinctoria pallida* a creamy yellow variety. Height, 1½ to 2 feet. July.

A. nobilis. The Chamomile of commerce. Much finer foliage than the preceding, with a creeping habit and white flowers. June.

Aquilegia (Columbine)

\$15 to \$20 per 100

The Columbines have an established place in all old-fashioned gardens. Their curious forms and many pleasing shades of color, and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to all localities, have made them prime favorites. The different species and varieties are very much mixed, but we use every means to keep them true to name.

Aquilegia alpina. In many shades of blue and purple. June. 2 feet.

A. cærulea (the true Rocky Mountain Columbine). An exquisite flower, with pale blue sepals and white petals. June. 1½ feet. We have spared no pains and expense to procure a good stock of this desirable flower, so that our stock is exceptionally fine.

A. Canadensis. Scarlet. May and June. 1 foot. A pretty flower for rockwork and partially shaded places.

A. chrysanthia. A yellow species, growing about 3 feet. One of the latest and best.

A. flabellata nana alba. This is very distinct and pretty, either in or out of bloom. It is the first to flower in April or May. The large white flowers and glaucous green foliage, combined with its compact habit, make it a treasure among perennials. It is one of the most valuable plants for the hardy garden.

A. grandiflora. A variety of *Vulgaris*, with extra large white flowers.

A. vulgaris. Common garden Columbine, in all shades of blue and purple. June. 2 feet.

Artemisia (Southernwood; Old Man)

\$15 per 100

Artemisia Abrotanum (Old Man). A finely cut foliage plant, of a somewhat shrubby nature and a very pungent odor. The foliage is decorative with cut flowers.

A. Absinthium (Wormwood). Much coarser than the former. It is used in the making of a strong, spirituous liquor.

Asclepias (Milkweed)

\$15 to \$18 per 100

The Asclepias are both curious and pretty native plants and well worthy a place in the garden.

Asclepias rubra. A pretty, deep pink species. July. 2 feet.

A. speciosa. Purple-green. May and June. 2 feet.

A. tuberosa (Butterfly-weed). Undoubtedly the best. The bright, showy orange flowers are very attractive. Growth not erect. July. 1½ ft.

Aster (Michaelmas Daisy, or Starwort)

In the fall of the year, they make a grand sight when planted in masses, and, if the right selection be planted, will keep the garden gay from June until frost.

\$15 to \$20 per 100

Aster alpinus. This is really a rock plant, but being of such exceptional merit it should be in all gardens where a dry situation can be found. Its early-blooming character should be noted. Bright purple. June and July. 9 inches.

A. amethystinus. One of the most showy. Large, pale blue flowers. September. 5 feet.

A. Chapmani. White.

A. grandiflorus. Large blue flowers. October. 1½ feet.

A. incisus. Light blue. July and August. 2 feet.

A. longifolius ("Lady Trevellyn"). 3 feet. White. Very compact.

A. Novæ-Angliæ. The well-known New England Aster. Very showy purple. *Novæ-Angliæ rosea* has beautiful pink flowers, quite unlike anything else in its class. September and October. A mass of this is a grand sight. See illustration, page 56.

A. Novi-Belgii varieties: Top Sawyer, Purity and Robert Parker. Grow about 4 feet, and all are exceptionally good.

A. oblongifolius. Habit not erect, but quite neat. Lavender-blue. September and October. 2 feet.

ASTER, continued

Aster pyramidalis hybridus. A new variety, not yet tested in this country, but, from all appearances, of great promise.

A. Tataricus. Has a stem 6 to 8 feet high, with a huge panicle of light purple flowers, in the fall, after almost all other flowers are over.

A. Tradescanti (Michaelmas Daisy). Very branching, with white flowers, which are borne in great profusion in October. 2 feet.

We have also a great many other assorted colors, seedlings of the best varieties, which we can offer for \$12 per 100.

Baptisia (False Indigo)

\$15 to \$20 per 100

Baptisia alba. White, rare; stock limited; **B. australis**, blue, and **B. tinctoria**, yellow. All these are nice, showy plants, blooming in June and July, and thriving in poor soil and shady locations. From 2 to 4 feet.

Bellis (Daisy)

\$10 to \$12 per 100

Bellis perennis (the English Daisy). Red, white and pink; useful for edging beds. April to August. 4 inches.



ASTER NOVÆ-ANGLIAE (See page 55)

Astilbe (False-Goat's Beard)

\$12 to \$15 per 100, except where noted.

Astilbe decandra. Very closely resembling a Spirea. White, feathery flowers and handsome foliage. One of the most ornamental. June. 4 to 5 feet. \$12 to \$20 per 100.

A. floribunda. Very free-flowering. Bears showy panicles of white flowers.

A. Japonica. The finest of the list, with feathery white plumes. One of the best for forcing, and makes an admirable border plant. This is the variety which is forced for Easter blooming.

A. rivularis. Flowers yellowish white, changing to pink. Blooms late.

A. Thunbergii. One of the most graceful, with white flowers on red stalks.

Betonica (Betony)

\$15 per 100

Betonica officinalis, **B. orientalis**, and **B. rosea**. The first two are very similar, having pinkish purple flowers in July; the latter is dwarfer and a very pleasing pink. 1 to 2 feet.

Bocconia (Plume Poppy, or Tree Celandine)

Bocconia cordata. A very striking plant, with large leaves, light color on the under side, and plume-like, buff-colored flowers June to August. 6 feet. \$20 per 100.

B. Japonica microcarpa. Similar to the preceding, but with smaller foliage. \$15 per 100.

Boltonia (False Chamomile)

\$12 per 100

Boltonias very much resemble the asters. August and September. 4 to 6 feet.

Boltonia asteroides. White flowers.
B. incisa. Blue and white flowers.

Campanula (Bell-flower, or Bluebells)

Nearly all the Campanulas bloom during the summer, and are good for cutting.

\$15 to \$35 per 100

Campanula alliariæfolia. White. June. 1½ to 2 feet.

C. Backhousei. Large white flowers.

C. Carpatica. Growing in tufts, with a very dwarf, neat habit. Blue and white. Summer.

C. cerulea. Handsome blue flowers.

C. Garganica. Very rare, with pendulous blue flowers.

C. glomerata. Blossoms borne in clusters on long stems. June. Blue. 1½ to 2 feet.

C. grandiflora. See Platycodon.

C. grandis. Blue. July. 1½ feet.

C. latifolia macrantha. One of the best, with large leaves and bells. July. Blue. 1 to 2 ft.

C. Medium. The well-known Canterbury Bell. Flowers large. Blue and white.

C. multiflora. Blue. June and July. 2 feet.

C. persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bell-flower). Large blossoms. Blue and white. June and July. 1 to 2 feet.

C. persicifolia alba. White flowers of immense size.

C. persicifolia alba grandiflora. Large, white, semi-double flowers. One of the finest.

C. pyramidalis (Chimney Campanula). Numerous flowers in tall, pyramidal racemes.

C. rotundifolia (the Scotch Harebell). A pretty plant, well deserving of its popularity.

Centaurea

\$15 to \$20 per 100

Centaurea dealbata. Yellow. August and September. 4 to 5 feet.

C. declinata. Pretty pink blossoms with white centers. July. 1 foot.

C. macrocephala. The showiest of the Centaureas, the flowers being like large, yellow paint brushes. July. 2 feet.

C. montana. The perennial corn-flower. Blue. June and July. 1 foot.

C. nigra variegata. Golden yellow, variegated foliage. 1 to 1½ feet.

Chrysanthemum

Our collection of hardy Chrysanthemums is of the finest, the following being a choice selection of the best in size and color. These bloom in the latter part of the summer, continuing until hard frost, and when once established are a perennial source of gratification to the garden lover.

Strong, selected plants, \$12 to \$15 per 100

Autumn Queen. Pink, Julia Lagrave. Dark red.

Eugene Laungeolet. Little Pet. Yellow. Maid of Kent. White.

Flamingo. Dark red. Model. White.

Flora. Clear yellow. Mrs. Wheeler. Pink.

Golden Mlle. Martha. Prince Victor. Brownish white.

Golden Pheasant. Regulus. Brown. Souer Melamie. Pure white.

Grace Darling. Red-dish pink. Strathmeath. Pink.

Clematis

35 ets. to 50 ets.

Clematis Davidiana. A shrub-like plant, covered with blue, hyacinth-like flowers in August and September. Of somewhat trailing habit.

C. recta. White, and sweet-scented. June. 2 ft.

Convallaria (Lily-of-the-Valley)

There is a corner in every garden where a few of these old favorites should be planted. Our stock is well established and will give good satisfaction.

Large extra-strong clumps, \$20 to \$30 per 100

Convallaria majalis. The well-known Lily-of-the-valley.

C. majalis variegata. Has variegated leaves.

Coreopsis (Tickseed)

The Coreopsis are well known. They give a profusion of bloom during the summer, and are useful for cutting. Flowers on long stems.

\$12 per 100

Coreopsis lanceolata grandiflora. A gorgeous golden yellow flower. 2 feet.

C. senifolia is uncommon and quite distinct. Very graceful both in and out of bloom, and worthy of extensive cultivation. July and August. Yellow. 2 feet.

Desmodium (Tick Trefoil)

\$35 per 100

Desmodium Japonicum. White. Sept. 3 ft.

D. penduliflorum. Rose. September. 4 feet.

Delphinium (Larkspur)

The following list of Delphiniums comprises the best in general cultivation. They bloom from June to August.

\$20 to \$30 per 100

D. azureum. A beautiful azure-blue, varying to white. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
D. Chinense (Chinese Larkspur). Foliage very fine cut. All shades of blue and white. 2 feet.
D. elatum. The tall-growing kind, with the large spikes of bloom, in many shades of blue and purple. 4 to 6 feet.
D. formosum. Indigo blue. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet.
D. hybridum. Has dense racemes of blue flowers, touched on the lower part with white. 3 to 4 ft.
D. nudicaule. Bright yellow flowers, with orange-red sepals. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. One of the earliest.
D. sulphureum. Large, light yellow flowers in long racemes. 1 to 2 feet.
D. Tower of Eiffel. Grows very high and bears immense racemes of flowers.

Dianthus (Pinks)

\$12 per 100

Dianthus barbatus. The well-known Sweet William, in many colors. Blooms continuously all summer, and is one of the easiest to cultivate.
D. Hedewigi. Among the most beautiful of the hardy Pinks. Flowers of all colors and many peculiar markings.
D. Chinensis. Beautiful single and double flowers of many colors and markings.
D. plumarius (Scotch Pink). Single and double. All the Scotch Pinks are pretty for edging and are clove-scented.
D. plumarius, Her Majesty. A fine white variety.
D. plumarius, May. Pink, with fringed petals.
D. plumarius variabilis. White, maroon marks.
D. plumarius, Lord Lyons. Deep pink.

Dicentra (Bleeding Heart)

\$12 per 100

Dicentra eximia. A pretty little plant for partially shaded places, blooming almost all summer. 9 inches.
D. spectabilis. A pleasing and well-known plant. It can hardly be surpassed for cutting for vases. Pink. Early spring. 2 feet.

Dictamnus (Gas Plant)

A well-grown clump of Dictamnus makes a brave sight. It is one of the very best and neatest plants for the hardy flower-garden.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. White and red. June. 3 feet. **\$20 per 100.**

Digitalis (Foxglove)

The Digitalis likes a little shade or a cool, somewhat moist place, though doing well under generally fair conditions.

\$12 per 100

Digitalis grandiflora. Yellow flowers; quite rare. June and July. 2 feet.
D. purpurea. Flowers purple and white. May and June. 3 feet.
D. lanata. Small flowers, creamy yellow varying to white and pale lilac; racemes long and dense. 2 to 3 feet.

Echinacea (Purple Cone Flower)

The Echinacea is very similar to the rudbeckia, except in color, which is rose or pink.

\$15 per 100

Echinacea purpurea. A very lasting flower. July. 2 feet.
E. angustifolia. Narrow, drooping leaves.

Eupatorium

\$20 per 100

Eupatorium ageratoides. White. September. 3 feet. Very good for cutting.
E. cœlestium. The hardy Ageratum. Deep blue. Makes a grand show in September. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
E. purpureum. A good subject to be used for bold effects near shrubbery. Fleshy purple. 6 to 9 feet.

Funkia (Day Lily, or Plantain Lily)

The Day Lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality.

\$15 per 100

Funkia cordifolia. Large leaves. Light purple. July and August.
F. Fortunei glauca. Glaucous-colored foliage and pale blue flowers. July. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
F. Japonica (subcordata, or alba). Pale green foliage and large, fragrant, pure white, wax-like flowers. One of the best. September. 1 foot.
F. lancifolia. Dark, shining green, narrow foliage and blue flowers. August. $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
F. lancifolia marginata. Leaves margined with white.
F. ovata. Similar to Lancifolia, but leaves a little broader. Lilac. August. 1 foot.
F. Seiboldiana. Metallic blue colored foliage. Very striking.
F. undulata variegata. Leaves crimped and variegated, with green and white.

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower)

No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the Gaillardia. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little, and except in very wet places, it will grow anywhere.

\$12 per 100, except where noted

Gaillardia aristata. Newest hybrids, very large and fine. Crimson, yellow and brown are the prevailing colors. We have a grand stock of the new, compact-growing kind, which is very superior, owing to its neat habit. Its value is heightened by removing the old flower-heads, thereby lengthening the blooming period.

G. maxima grandiflora. Extremely large flowers of bright golden yellow. In bloom constantly from early summer to frost. A bed of this variety makes a gorgeous spot in the garden.

G., Somerset. Flowers 5 inches across, of beautiful shade of coloring. **\$40 per 100.**



GAILLARDIA ARISTATA.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath)

\$10 to \$12 per 100

Gyosophila Bokejeka. White, large, loose panicles. Good foliage. July and August. 4 feet.

G. paniculata. Loose and feathery sprays of white flowers, useful for mist-like effects in bouquets. July and August. 2 feet.

Helenium (Sneezewort)

Where a large mass of bloom is required, the Heleniums are fine subjects.

\$15 to \$25 per 100

Helenium autumnale superbum. Clear yellow. August. 3 feet.

H. autumnale pumilum. Clear yellow. Dwarf.

B. grandicephalum striatum. Yellow striped with brown. August. 2½ feet.

H. Hoopesii. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. June.

Helianthus (Perennial Sunflower)

\$20 to \$25 per 100

Helianthus decapetalus multiflorus plenus.

Flowers very double, resembling yellow dahlias.

H. decapetalus, Soleil d'Or. With broad petals; very full flower.

H. decapetalus anemonæflorus. Ray petals large, center of flowers very compact. July. 4 feet.

HELIANTHUS, continued

H. maximiliani. One of the last things to bloom in the fall. Very showy. 6 feet.

H. mollis. A very distinct and good sort. August. 4 feet.

H. orgyalis. The fine, graceful, drooping foliage makes this species an ideal plant for isolated places on lawns. Plant where it may be seen from above for best foliage effect. September and October. 7 to 8 feet.

Heliopsis

Heliopsis are very much like sunflowers. They flower for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce.

\$12 per 100

Heliopsis laevis. Orange. 3 feet.

H. Pitcheriana. An improved form, with larger flowers.

Hemerocallis (Day Lily)

The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way.

\$12 to \$15 per 100

Hemerocallis Dumortierii Sieboldi Orange. June. 1½ to 2 feet.

H. flava. Lemon-yellow. Very fragrant and one of the best. June. 2 feet.

H. fulva. The old-fashioned bronze Day Lily. August. 3 feet.

H. fulva fl. pl. (Kwanso). The double form, blooming much longer than the preceding.

H. fulva variegata. With white variegated foliage.

H. graminea. Very narrow foliage. Yellow. June. 1½ feet.

H. Thunbergi. Similar to *H. flava*, but flowering in July and August.

Hibiscus (Mallow)

For planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where large, showy plants are required, the Hibiscus is unexcelled. The blooms are both pink and white, about 5 inches across.

\$12 to \$15 per 100

Hibiscus coccineus. Rare in cultivation. A dazzling bright crimson. August. 6 feet.

H. Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. White, with crimson eye. August. 5 feet.

H. grandiflorus. Very like the former, except the flowers are a little larger.

H. militaris. Flowers smaller and pink. August. 5 feet.

Hesperis (Sweet Rocket)

Hesperis matronalis A strong-growing, old-fashioned plant. Pink and lilac. May. 3 feet. \$12 per 100.

Hollyhock (Althea rosea)

The stately Hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. The doubles are in six colors, the very best strains of white, red, yellow, maroon, salmon and pink; singles mixed. \$15 to \$20 per 100.

Iberis (Perennial Candytuft)

The Iberis species are very refined and neat-growing plants, useful for planting in front of shrubbery borders and on rockeries. All are white, low-growing, and are among the first flowers of spring.

\$15 per 100

Iberis sempervirens superba. New; large flowers.

I. sempervirens (Evergreen Candytuft). The best known kind.

I. Tenoreana A very good sort.

Iris (Fleur de Lis)

The German Iris, or "flag," as it is commonly called, is known to almost every one. Besides this, there are many beautiful species and varieties not so well known, but equally deserving of cultivation, and a selection can be planted that will keep the garden gay from April until July.

Strong plants, \$15 to \$35 per 100, according to variety and size of clumps

Iris aphylla Swetti. Blue. May and June. 1½ ft.

I. cristata. See Rock Plants.

I. cuprea. The copper-colored flowers make this unique. Very rare. May. 1½ feet.

I. florentina. The true "orris-root." White, with faint tinge of lavender. Good for forcing. May. 2 feet.

I. Germanica. This name covers a whole group of many beautiful varieties, including the well-known "flags." The following varieties are among the best grown:

Alcest. Orange and dark brown.

Aurea. Clear yellow.

Blue Beard. Pale blue.

Celeste. Sky-blue.

Delicata. Canary yellow, veined purple.

Donna Maria. Pale lavender and purple.

H. Cramer. Delicate pale blue.

Juliette. White, heavily veined purple.

La Tendre. Lavender, veined purple.

Madam Chereau. White ground; fringed blue.

Queen of May. Pinkish buff color.

Silver King. Pure white.

Iris laevigata (Kämpferi). Japanese Iris. This section of Iris is very distinct from all others. The colors are white and all shades of blue, purple and pink, with wonderful markings. All have a bright yellow flame of color at the base of each petal, forming a star in the double varieties. They will grow in almost any locality, but revel in a cool, moist situation, when the flowers often measure 9 and 10 inches across. They are at their best in July. The following varieties are the best of the family:

Golden Band. White, double.

Hana Avi. White, veined blue; very late.

Iso-No-Nami. Tall, dark; reddish purple.

Kuma Fingua. Very double; violet-purple.

Kiota. Indigo-blue; very fine.

Mikado. Single white; very large.

Oniga Shimea. White ground in center, shading out from light to dark blue at the edges; double.

Osaka. White, double, and early.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Royal purple; double.

Saikyo. Magenta, marbled white; double.

Tokio. White, heavily veined, and flushed pink; double.

Wakumurasaki. Marbled in light shades.

I. Cengialti. Bright lilac. May. 1½ feet.

I. ochroleuca gigantea. Very rigid foliage, with lemon yellow and white flowers. July. 3 ft.

I. pallida Dalmatica. Light blue. Large flowers. June. 2½ feet.

I. pallida speciosa. Clear indigo-blue. May. 2 feet.

I. Sibirica. Blue. June. 2½ feet.

I. Sibirica orientalis. A beautiful Japanese species. Very dark blue. 2 feet.

Lathyrus (Perennial Pea)

Lathyrus grandiflorus. Much like the Sweet Pea in appearance, but the flowers are in large clusters. Pink and white. All summer. \$15 to \$18 per 100.

Lavandula (Labender)

Lavandula vera. The dainty blue flowers are very pretty, and yield an exquisite perfume when dried. As a low hedge, or edging, it can be clipped into handsome form. \$15 per 100.

Linum (Perennial Flax)

Linum perenne. Pretty and graceful, with azure-blue and white flowers. Profuse bloomer. June. 1½ feet. \$12 per 100.

Lobelia

\$15 to \$20 per 100

Lobelia cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Bright red, very showy. Thrives under all conditions. August. 1½ to 2 feet.

L. fulgens (Queen Victoria). Dark red foliage and bright red flowers. August. 2 feet.

L. syphilitica. Blue flowers. August. 2 feet.



JAPANESE IRIS

Lychnis

This has a number of old-fashioned names, such as Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin and Maltese Cross.

\$12 to \$15 per 100

Lychnis chalcedonica (Maltese Cross, or Scarlet Lightning). Brick red to scarlet, and white. July. 3 feet.

L. coronaria (Mullein Pink). Crimson flowers and gray foliage. June. 1½ feet.

L. coronaria alba. White.

L. diurna plena. Double; red. June. 1 foot.

L. Flos-cuculi (Ragged Robin). Pink. June. 1½ feet.

L. Flos-Jovis (Flower of Jove). Scarlet. May. 15 inches.

L. Haageana. Very showy, with large red flowers. Not very hardy. 6 inches.

L. viscaria splendens. Red. July. 1 foot.

Lythrum

Lythrum Salicaria. A useful plant for shrubbery borders and wet places. Purple spikes. July. 3 to 4 feet. \$20 per 100.

Mentha (Mint)

Mentha crispa. Has crisp and curly foliage. Light blue. 1½ feet. \$12 to \$15 per 100.

Monarda (Bergamot)

\$12 to \$15 per 100

Monarda didyma (Osage Tea). Brightest scarlet. August and September. 2 feet.

M. didyma rosea. Same as above, with rose-colored flowers.

M. fistulosa. Light, pinkish purple. August.

M. fistulosa alba. White.

M. purpurea. Purple. August. 2½ feet.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not)

\$12 per 100

Myosotis palustris. The old-fashioned Forget-me-not. Dainty blue.

M. dissitiflora. Thrives best in damp places.

OEnothera (Evening Primrose)

\$15 to \$20 per 100

OEnothera Missouriensis (macrocarpa). Lemon yellow; very large flowers and curious fruit. 6 in.

M. speciosa. Large, white flowers. A grand species of exceptional merit. 1 foot.

M. Youngii. Pale yellow. 2 feet.

Paeonia

There has been a wonderful increase in the already great demand for these old favorites. In addition to the old-fashioned kinds, which are so well known, we have a carefully made selection of named varieties, both single and double.

Paeonia officinalis. The real old-fashioned Peony, valuable on account of its early flowering.

Alba. Blush white.

Rosea. Bright rosy pink.

Rubra. Brilliant glowing crimson

30c. each, \$3 per doz; one each of the 3 sorts for 75c.

P. Moutan (Tree Peony). This is really a shrub, of rather slow growth, with flowers in shades of pink. 50 cts. to 75 cts.

P. Sinensis (Chinese Peony). The following is a selected list of the choicest garden Peonies. All are double and very free-flowering. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz; extra-heavy clumps, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz. Prices on new varieties upon application.

Agida. Rich and glowing dark red.

Argus. Light, soft pink.

Andre Laures. A late-flowering deep red.

Christine. Soft pink, shading to lighter center.

Paeonia Sinensis, continued

Edulis superba. Fine bright rose.

Festiva. White, tinted flesh.

Festiva Maxima. Large, full, pure white.

Formosa. Fine light pink.

Golden Harvest. White, sulphur center.

Grandiflora rubra. Blood-red.

L'Esperance. Vivid rose, full center.

Mad. Breon. White.

Miranda. Deep rose; a fine full flower.

Pomponia. Large rosy pink, with salmon center.

Prolifera tricolor. Sulphur yellow and white.

Purpurea superba. Rich glowing purple; fine.

Rosea superba. Fine, full, rosy pink.

Rubra triumphans. Glowing crimson; early.

Victoria tricolor. Pink; guard petals orange.

Whitleyi. White.

P. tenuifolia. Fine, fern-like foliage and double crimson flowers. Very early. 35 cts.

Papaver (Poppy)

\$15 to \$25 per 100

Papaver bracteatum. Crimson-scarlet, with black spots.

P. nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). Dwarf form; bright yellow flowers.

P. orientale. Large, bright crimson. June. 2 ft.

Passiflora (Passion Flower)

Passiflora incarnata. An old-fashioned climber, valued for the interesting thoughts its flowers have given rise to, as well as for its beauty. \$25 per 100.

Pentstemon

One of the best plants for the long, hot, dry spells of summer.

\$15 per 100

Pentstemon acuminatus. Lilac to violet. July. 1 foot.

P. barbatus. Long, slender, scarlet spikes. June.

P. diffusus. Blue. June. 1 foot.

P. laevigatus digitalis. White. July. 3 feet.

Phlox, Hardy Perennial

The most showy of all hardy flowers, easy to grow and filling the garden with a magnificent wealth of bloom all summer. The following list contains the best obtainable varieties:

\$15 to \$35 per 100, according to the selection and size of clumps

GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES

Adonis. Rose, with carmine center.

Amazone. Pure white; large.

Antoinette Six. White, of good size.

Aurora Boreale. Rosy salmon, crimson center.

Phlox grandiflora, continued

Avenir. Bright carmine-red, dark center.
Belvidere. Salmon-pink; very choice.
Bertier Rendathler. Purplish rose.
Blanc Nain. White; dwarf plant.
Boule de Feu. Brilliant scarlet.
Cameron. White; large flowers.
Caran d'Ache. Bright carmine.
Champs Elysees. Dark red.
Coquelicot. Flowers large, fiery red.
Cross of Honor. Lilac, edged with white, forming a cross when flower is opened flat.
Diadem. White; large flat truss.
Eclaireur. Rich purple carmine, white center. Exceedingly handsome.
Edith. White, with red center.
Epopee. Carmine-violet.
Eugene Scott. Purplish red, with white center.
Figaro. Purplish red, carmine center.
Flambeau. Bright orange, with dark center.
Flocon de Neige. Snow-white.
Hecla. White, with violet center.
Henri Murger. White, carmine center; large.
Henry Martin. Dark velvety red.
Heroine. Bluish purple.
Jas. Galloway. Deep cherry red.
Jean Barth. Light pink, with cherry center.
Jeanne d'Arc. Snow-white; fall bloomer.
Jenny Grieve. White, with red center.
Josephine Gerbeaux. Pure white; brilliant carmine center.
La Vague. Silvery rose; large flower.
Le Siecle. Salmon-rose; dwarf.
Le Vengeur. Bright carmine; large flower.
Lothair. Rich salmon; large flower.
Louis Gaulet. White; free bloomer.
Marie Kuppenheim. White; large flower.
Marie Stewart. White; earliest of all.
Mars. Rose, with dark center.
Matador. Bright orange-red; large flower.
Miss Lingard. Pure white; large truss and flower.
Mistral. Rosy lilac, white center.
Miolan Carvaltro. White; very large flowers.
Oberon. Coppery red; fine truss.
Pantheon. Salmon-rose; large and distinct.
Phineas Fogg. White, with red center.
Professor Schliemann. Rose, carmine center.
Rachel. Lilac and white.
Richard Wallace. White, with carmine eye; very large.
Semiramis. Rosy lilac, white center.
Sesostris. Bright carmine-amaranth.

Sir Edwin Landseer. Carmine-crimson; very showy.

Sonenkind. Dark rose, light center.

Tourmasse. Bright deep red.

Victor. Red, with scarlet center.

White Queen. Pure white; large truss.

William Robinson. Pale salmon, rose center.

SUFFRUTICOSA VARIETIES

The following list have broader leaves than the former varieties:

Arnold Turner. Beautiful shade of pink.

Exhibition. Rich, clear purple.

Indian Chief. Bright, clear purplish red.



HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX

Leman. Beautiful violet-rose.

Jules Faira. Brilliant rose, with white eye.

L'Unique. Clear shade of violet.

Mme. Day. Pale violet with white eye.

Mme. Marie Lecrouet. Rose and white.

Minerva. Pink, with bright eye.

Mrs. James Young. Bright pink.

Mrs. Taylor. White and light rose.

Netty Stuart. Clear, bright lilac.

Omniflora. Pure white; late.

Ringleader. Violet-red.

Rose Charmante. Bright shade of rose.

Snowdown. Clear silvery white.

Phlox, continued

P. subulata (Moss Pink). Low-spreading stems and narrow moss-like leaves; flowers pinkish purple, produced in wonderful profusion.

P. amœna. Low-growing and bearing numerous purple, pink or white flowers.

P. divaricata (Wild Sweet William). The best low-growing Phlox. Flowers blue and lilac.

P. ovata. Pink and light red flowers.

P. setacea (Ground, or Moss Pink). Flowers light blue, pink or white. Best variety for colonizing, and is much used in cemeteries. Spring.

P. setacea atropurpurea. Same as above, with reddish purple flowers.

P. setacea nivalis. Same as above, with white flowers.

Platycodon (Chinese Bellflower)

Handsome flowers, with a flowering season lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue, but they often come white or variegated.

\$12 per 100

Platycodon grandiflorum. The tallest, growing 2 feet high.

P. Japonicum. More bushy, with larger flowers.

Polygonum

Polygonum cuspidatum. Grand for planting in large masses, where it makes a very graceful and striking object. Produces clouds of white bloom in August. Spreads from roots. 6 to 8 feet. **\$15 per 100**.

Potentilla (Cinquefoil. Five-finger)

Potentilla hybrida. This beautiful perennial is gaining favor among flower-lovers, as it has nearly all the good qualities needed in a border plant—handsome foliage and free-blooming habit from spring to autumn, but most profusely in June and July; rather low-growing, with five-petaled flowers running mostly in shades of maroon, scarlet and orange. **\$15 per 100**.

Pyrethrum

\$12 per 100

Pyrethrum balsamita. Pale green leaves with very aromatic fragrance. 3 feet.

P. roseum. Very pretty, daisy-like flowers, in all shades of pink and red. June. 1½ feet. A prime favorite.

P. roseum, Bridesmaid. We have a fine stock of this fine, double white variety.

P. uliginosum. White. July and August. 3 ft.

Rudbeckia (Cone-flower)

The Rudbeckias do much to keep the garden bright during the hot days of summer. All are of a rich yellow color, and, with one exception, have cone-shaped, brown centers.

\$15 per 100

Rudbeckia fulgida, hirta and speciosa are kinds known as "Black-eyed Susans," differing only in habit. They produce sheets of golden bloom in July and August. 18 inches to 2 feet.

R. laciniata (Golden Glow). The double, yellow, dahlia-like flowers, borne on stems 6 to 8 feet high, in great profusion, make it a very conspicuous object during August.

R. maxima. Very distinct and striking, having large, glaucous green leaves, and sending up flower-stems 5 feet high, each stem bearing from one to four flowers.

R. purpurea (Purple Cone-flower). This is really *Echinacea purpurea*, which see.

Salvia (Sage)

\$12 per 100, except where noted

Salvia argentea. Interesting leaves, covered with silvery hair, make it very attractive and handsome.

S. azurea grandiflora. Azure-blue. August. 3 ft.

S. nutans. Blue. June. 1½ feet.

S. patens. The most popular blue-flowered Sage. **\$12 to \$15 per 100**.

Sidalcea

A neat and attractive plant, very uncommon. White flowers in an erect, spike-like racemes. June and July. 2 feet. **\$25 per 100**.

Solidago (Goldenrod)

Although these are so common, they make very pleasing subjects to plant along shrubbery borders.

Solidago cæsia. One of the finest of the Golden-rods. **\$12 per 100**.

Spiraea

Spiraeas prefer damp places, and have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

\$12 to \$20 per 100

Spiræa Aruncus. Large, feathery panicles of white flowers. June. 4 feet.

S. Filipendula. With fern-like leaves and creamy flowers. May and June. 6 inches.

S. Japonica. White. May. 1 foot. (See *Astilbe Japonica*.)

S. Japonica compacta. An improved form.

S. palmata elegans. White. June and July. 2 ft.

S. Ulmaria alba plena. White. June and July. 3 ft.

Stachys (Woundwort)

Low-growing plants, becoming popular as bedders.

Stachys lanata. Valuable for its very white foliage. \$15 per 100.

Stokesia

Stokesia cyanea. A very pleasing flower, very much like the China Aster. Blue. July to September. 1 foot. \$25 per 100.

Thalictrum (Meadow Rue)

Beautiful white and pink feathery flowers.

\$20 to \$25 per 100

Thalictrum aquilegifolium roseum. Rare and choice. Pink. June. 2½ feet.

T. dioicum. White. June. 3 to 5 feet.

T. purpurascens. Pink. June. 3 feet.

Thermopsis

Thermopsis Caroliniana. A fine, erect plant, bearing spikes of yellow pea-shaped flowers in May and June. 3 feet. \$20 per 100

Tradescantia (Spiderwort)

Very interesting and pretty plants for partially shaded places.

Tradescantia Virginiana. Flowers in various shades of violet-blue, blooming all summer. 1 foot. \$12 to \$15 per 100.

Tritoma (Red-hot-poker Plant)

Has sword-like leaves and dense spike of fiery red flowers, borne on a stiff stem, 3 to 4 feet high. Needs protection in winter.

\$15 to \$20 per 100

Tritoma uvaria grandiflora. Vermilion-scarlet flowers changing to orange. July and August.

T. Pfitzerii. Immense spikes of beautiful scarlet flowers.

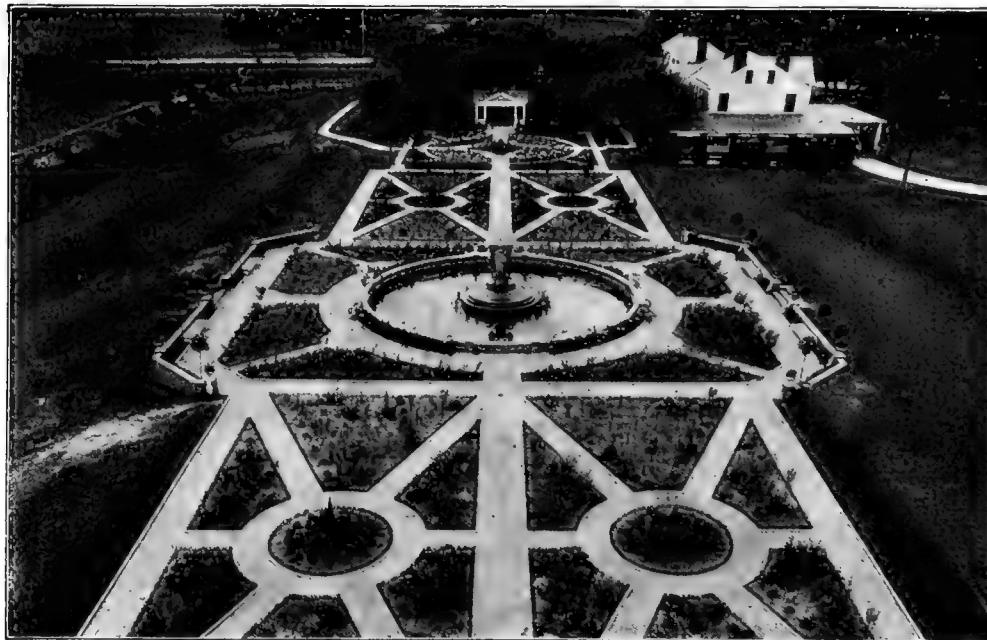
Trollius (Globe Flower)

The *Trollius*, or *Globe Flowers*, are very attractive, and much resemble large buttercups.

\$15 to \$20 per 100

Trollius Europaeus. Yellow. Large. May and June. 1 foot.

T. Asiaticus. Orange. May and June. 1 foot.



GEOMETRICAL GARDEN UPON THE ESTATE OF COLONEL HARVEY

Veronica (Speedwell)

A class of showy, free-flowering perennials, succeeding in any good soil. Good for rockwork.

\$12 to \$20 per 100

Veronica alba. White flowers in long racemes.

V. gentianoides. Same as the above, with pale blue flowers.

V. longifolia. A dense-growing species, with numerous lilac flowers in spikes.

V. repens. A creeping variety, with slender racemes of nearly white flowers.

V. spicata. Has dense racemes of pale blue, sometimes pink flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

V. spicata alba. With white flowers.

V. sessilifolia. Grows erect and compact, with numerous side branches and large luscious blue flowers. One of the best. 2 to 3 feet.

Vinca (Periwinkle)

Splendid for covering in shady places. It is hardy, with evergreen leaves.

Vinca minor. Sometimes called Myrtle. Blue flowers. Strong plants, \$12 to \$15 per 100.

Viola (Violet)

\$12 per 100

Viola cornuta (Bedding Pansy). Much prized for its large blue flowers in early spring.

V. Marie Louise. Double, dark blue flowers.

V. maxima tricolor (Pansy, or Heartsease). In all possible shades of color and markings.

V. odorata Sweet-scented Violet, with blue flowers. Our plants produce the large flowers commonly called California Violets.

V. Princess of Wales. White flowers.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

For single specimens, beds or groups on the lawn, nothing gives a finer effect than these Hardy Ornamental Grasses. They are being used in many large private estates, parks, etc., with good effect.

Arundo Donax (Great Reed). A magnificent grass, growing to a height of 15 feet, and forming a dense clump. Strong roots, 25 cts. to 35 cts.

A. Donax variegata. A variegated form of the above. 25 cts. to 35 cts.

Elymus glauca (Blue Lyme Grass). A handsome, densely branched, massive plant, with narrow bluish foliage, good for planting in the border or on the edges of beds of taller grasses. 2½ to 3 feet. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Erianthus Ravennæ. Grows from 9 to 12 feet high, and in a dense clump crowned with plumes. 25 cts.; extra large clumps, 50 cts.

Eulalia gracillima univittata. Of compact habit, green foliage with a silvery midrib. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; strong clumps, 50 cts.

E. Japonica. Same as the above, with plain green leaves. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

E. Japonica variegata. The tallest variety, growing to 6 feet, with leaf-blades striped white and green. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra large clumps, 50 cts.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata (Ribbon Grass; Gardener's Garters). Rather low-growing, with leaves striped with white. Large clumps, 25 cts. to 50 cts.





HARDY ROSES

INCLUDING EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES

One of our leading Specialties, and for which the Rose Hill Nurseries were originally named

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

Abel Carriere. Rich, velvety maroon.
Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine-red.
American Beauty. Brilliant carmine-pink.
Anna Alexieff. Bright rose color.
Anne de Diesbach. Clear carmine.
Auguste Mie. Delicate deep rose.
Baron de Bonstetten. Crimson-maroon.
Baronne Prevost. Pure rose.
Baroness Rothschild. Soft light pink.
Black Prince. Deep velvety red.
Captain Hayward. Carmine-crimson.
Dinsmore. Scarlet-crimson.
Duchesse de Cambaceres. Pale pink.
Duke of Edinburgh. Scarlet-crimson.
Earl of Duiferin. Brilliant velvety crimson.
Fisher Holmes. Deep glowing crimson.
Francois Levet. Cherry-rose.
General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson.
General Washington. Crimson-red.
Gloire de Margottin. Flashing scarlet.
Heinrich Schultheis. Rich crimson.
Helen Keller. Rich rose-pink.
John Hopper. Fine rosy crimson.
Jules Margottin. Cherry-red.
Jeannie Dickson. Rosy pink.
La Reine. Rosy pink, tinted lilac.
Longfellow. Violet-crimson.
Lord Raglan. Deep red.
Mabel Morrison. Pure white, very double.
Mad. Alfred Rougemont. Pure white.
Mad. Charles Wood. Reddish crimson.
Mad. Eugene Verdier. Light silvery rose.
Mad. Gabriel Luizet. Clear pink.
Mad. Hardy. White; an excellent variety.
Magna Charta. Bright pink.
Marchioness of Lorne. Carmine-rose.
Marchioness of Londonderry. Ivory-white.
Margaret Dickson. White, flesh center.

Marie Baumann. Light crimson-red.
Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry-carmine.
Merveille de Lyon. White, tinted with peach-pink.
Mrs. George Dickson. Delicate, soft pink.
Mrs. John Laing. Clear bright pink.
Mrs. Sharman-Crawford. Silvery pink, shaded rose.

Paul Neyron. Deep rose.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Crimson-maroon.
Queen of Queens. Pink, with blushed edges.
Reynolds Hole. Maroon, shaded crimson.
Rosieriste Jacobs. Velvety red, shaded blackish crimson.
Sultan of Zanzibar. Blackish maroon.
Triomphe de l'Exposition. Rich crimson.
Ulrich Brunner. Bright cherry-red.
Victor Hugo. Extra bright crimson-red.
White Baroness. Purest white.

Strong 2-year-olds, in dormant state (not started to grow), 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; fine 1-year-old plants, dormant, 25 cts each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra-strong 2-year-old pot-grown plants, which can be set out at any time, and are also excellent for winter forcing (these are the plants which produce the large Roses sold by the florists in winter), 75 cts. to \$1.

BOURBON AND BENGAL, or CHINA ROSES

Agrippina. Vivid crimson.
Boule de Neige. Pure white; double.
Bourbon Queen. Buff-rose.
Dinsmore. Rich crimson-scarlet.
Duchess of Edinburgh. Dark crimson.
Louis Margottin. Satin rose.
Queen of Bedders. Deep crimson.
Souv. de la Malmaison. Clear flesh color.
Strong 2-year-old pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; thrifty young pot-grown plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

POLYANTHA, or FAIRY ROSES

Clothilde Soupert. Pearl white, with bright pink center.

Mosella, or Yellow Soupert. Pale straw-color, with apricot center.

Two-year-old plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; thrifty young plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

MOSS ROSES

Blanche. White; double and mossy.

Cristata. Tender rose, with mossy fringe.

Glory of Mosses. Rose color.

Luxembourg. Deep red, shaded with purple.

Mad. Moreau. Beautiful deep red.
Perpetual White. Beautiful white buds.

Soupert et Notting. Lively rose.

Strong 2-year-old plants, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.; strong 1-year-old plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

RUGOSA ROSES

Alba. Large, single white flowers.

Rosea. Bright pink; single.

Rubra. Large, red, single flowers.

Madame Georges Bruant. Pure white, very fragrant; semi-double.

Strong, well-established plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., \$30 per 100

HARDY CLIMBING, RUNNING AND TRAILING ROSES

Some of this class are more fitted for trailing than others, and we shall be pleased to select the best for the purpose desired if requested.

Arvensis. An extremely beautiful creeping Rose, with lovely foliage and exquisite white flowers; fine for covering banks.

Ayreshire. Much the same, but with larger white to deep pink Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Light blush and rose, fine and double, though of medium size; the blooms are produced in clusters, and the rapid growth is very graceful.

Crimson Rambler. This wonderful Rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for it; it has far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running Rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid; but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson double flowers, which remain on a long time.

Dawson. Hardy, vigorous; tendency to climb high. Flowers in clusters, similar to *Rosa multiflora*. They are of a very deep pink color and quite full; very fragrant.

Jersey Beauty. Extremely vigorous grower; foliage shiny, thick, of leathery substance. Flowers singly or in clusters of two to four; large, single, 3 inches in diameter, opening pale yellow.

Evergreen Gem. Foliage fine rich bronze color; flowers yellow, opening to almost white, 2 to 3 inches in diameter, perfectly double, and of a delightful sweetbrier fragrance.

Gardenia. Strong grower, with large green foliage. Flowers produced singly on stems one-half to one foot long. Bright yellow, and when open, cream color.

Price of any of this magnificent selection of Roses. 35 cts to 50 cts. each, \$4 to \$5.50 per doz., according to size and age. We carry a large stock of Roses in all varieties, on their own roots, on which we shall be pleased to submit prices.

Manda's Triumph. Fine foliage and clusters of from twelve to eighteen flowers on even a small-sized shoot. Valuable for either cut-flowers or pot-plant; very sweet-scented.

Multiflora. A beautiful white Rose, growing in clusters. A valuable climber, growing vigorously and rapidly.

Pink Roamer. The single flowers, which are produced in close heads, are nearly 2 inches in diameter; bright rich pink, with almost a white center, which lightens up the orange-red stamens, producing a beautiful effect.

Queen of the Prairie. Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

Setigera. Blooms in July; striking and fine; desirable for shrubberies.

Universal Favorite. A free grower, producing long branching shoots, with bright shiny foliage in abundance, and soft, light pink double flowers, 2 inches in diameter; strongly perfumed.

White Rambler. Flowers are very fragrant; color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush; blooms in clusters; vigorous grower.

Wichuriana. A trailing species from Japan. The flowers, which appear in July and continue through the season, are very sweet. This is an excellent sort for cemetery planting or for covering embankments, as it clings close to the ground; thrives well in sun or shade.

Yellow Rambler. A hardy climbing Rose of the habit of Crimson Rambler; flowers medium size, cup-shaped, nearly full, sweet-scented; blooms in large clusters which last three or four weeks; color light yellow.



MULTIFLORA ROSE (See page 68)

SWEETBRIER AND BUSH ROSES

Blanda. Beautiful, single pink Rose.

Canina (Dog Rose). Much like the wild Rose; pink; single.

Carolina (American Wild Rose). Upright in growth, with a wealth of single pink flowers.

Cinnamomea (Cinnamon Rose). One of the old-fashioned single and semi-double Roses. Flowers purplish pink.

Harrisonii. Pretty double flowers of rich yellow, produced very early; a valuable Rose.

Hermosa. Well known as one of the best for general planting; blooms in clusters all season; clear, bright pink, double and fragrant; hardy.

Lord Penzance. Soft shade of fawn or écrù passing to a lovely emerald-yellow in the center, sometimes tinctured with a most delicate pink; good grower and abundant bloomer; sweet-scented.

Lucida. Has shiny foliage and bright pink flowers, and is distinctive in winter with its brownish red stems and red fruits.

Madame Plantier. Pure white; above medium size; full; produces in great abundance early in the season; hardy; suitable for cemetery planting. One of the best.

Nitida. Low-growing and upright, with very prickly branches. Single white flowers in early summer.

Persian Yellow. A free grower, producing long, slender shoots, with small, bright green foliage; flowers medium size, double and very attractive; blooms freely.

Rosa rubrifolia (the Red-leaved Rose). Is little known, but deserves the greatest popularity, both on account of its foliage and flowers. The foliage is reddish purple, and this foliage, combined with a multitude of single pink flowers, makes a unique effect. It is of the easiest culture, and will grow in almost any soil or situation.

Rosa rubiginosa (Eglantine, or Sweetbrier). A handsome hardy Rose, with bright green foliage, exhaling a very agreeable aromatic odor. Flowers are bright pink, sometimes double.

Price of this selection of Sweetbrier and Bush Roses, 50 cts. to 75 cts., according to size.

ROSES GROWN IN POTS

For Immediate Effect

We make a specialty of growing many of our finest varieties in pots, so that they can be transplanted at any time during the summer months. These are most desirable where immediate effect is wanted. We shall be happy to send description and prices upon application.

STANDARD, or TREE ROSES

After long and patient experimenting, we have succeeded in overcoming the trouble of the frost killing the stems of our Tree Roses, and now graft on *Rosa rugosa* and *Cinnamomea* stock. We have several thousand of these on hand. \$1 to \$5.

HYBRID PERPETUAL VARIETIES

Extra large, and from 3 to 5 years old, 100 named sorts, 75 cts. to \$2

SELECTION OF ROSES

We will be happy to make selections of suitable varieties for any specified purpose, either for forcing, bedding, planting out, etc. A long experience gives us the knowledge necessary to the proper selection of varieties.



HARDY RHODODENDRONS

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS

It is almost impossible to describe the glory of a flowering mass of Rhododendrons, and even when the flowers are gone, the plants, with their multitude of rich, glossy, evergreen leaves, have a unique beauty at all seasons of the year—in summer forming a deep, cool background for smaller plants and flowers planted in front of them, and in winter retaining their beautiful foliage as a memory of the summer past and a promise of the summer time to come again.

No shrub in the whole category lends itself so well to all conditions; and it is equally satisfactory to those who are able to have but one plant, and those whose estates admit of planting in masses by car-load lots. As a small specimen on the lawn no plant used for this purpose is more beautiful; and planted in masses, especially when backed by the dark green foliage of conifers, they are distinctly rich and effective.

We especially recommend Rhododendrons, either Maximum or the many hybrids of Maximum and Catawbiense, for naturalizing in woods, where they soon make themselves at home, for the planting along drives and for the forming of backgrounds of hardy perennial borders. Many of the beautiful and hardy Japan lilies grow and thrive well beneath the foliage of the Rhododendron, and send up their long spikes of handsome flowers almost immediately after the Rhododendrons have shed their blooms. All sorts of ferns and almost all hardy perennial plants thrive finely among Rhododendrons.

One of our special features is the planting of borders, masses, etc., with Rhododendrons and hardy herbaceous perennials, and will be pleased to submit plans, specifications and prices for this work upon application; or to those who contemplate doing their own planting we will send estimates for Rhododendrons in large quantities, up to car-load lots.

The following list of Hardy Hybrid Rhododendrons is composed of the finest of these royal plants, and each one is the finest specimen of its color to be obtained.

	Per doz.	Per 100
5 to 8 buds, 12 to 15 in.	\$9 00	\$50 00
6 to 10 buds, 15 to 18 in.	12 00	75 00
10 to 15 buds, 18 to 24 in.	15 00	100 00

Large specimen plants, any variety, \$2 to \$10 each.

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, continued

Abraham Lincoln. Rosy crimson.
Album elegans. Very large flower; white.
Atrosanguineum. Intense blood-red.
Blandyanum. Bright cherry-red.
Caractacus. Rich, deep crimson.
Chancellor. Rich, royal purple.
Charles Bagley. Deep cherry-red.
Charles Dickens. Scarlet.
Everestianum. Rosy lilac; crimped petals.
Frederick Waterer. Crimson.
General Grant. Soft rosy red.
Giganteum. Rosy crimson; very large.
Gloriosum. Blush pink; large flower.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson.
Lady Armstrong. Pale, soft rose.
Lady Clermont. Bright, vivid scarlet.
Michael Waterer. Scarlet-crimson.
Mrs. Milner. Crimson.
President Lincoln. Rosy purple.
Purpurea elegans. Purplish rose.
Robinio. Lavender; very fine.
Roseum elegans.
Roseum superbum
Sir John Spencer. Rich crimson.
The Queen. Blush, changing to white.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE GRANDIFLORUM. This is the type from which the hardy named varieties originated. It forms a dense, broad bush, with handsome dark green foliage; flowers large, of clear lilac spotted with purple. It is very valuable for planting in large groups. Prices same as the hybrid varieties above.

HARDY HYBRID RHODODENDRONS IN STANDARD FORM. Fine, large, well-formed heads and abundantly budded. Varieties same as list above. \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 each, according to size. Where it is possible, a personal visit to Rose Hill Nurseries is advised, that the prospective purchaser may make his own selection from our immense stock of Rhododendrons.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM (American Great Laurel). In addition to the hybrid varieties, we grow immense quantities of *Rhododendron maximum*. All our plants are taken up with good roots, and with a ball of earth, which insure their safe transportation, and all with buds which guarantee their bloom. These are tall plants, with handsome, evergreen foliage and large white to rose-pink flowers in trusses. All our plants are extra hardy, nursery-grown specimens. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.25 each, \$25 per doz.

We make a specialty of supplying Rhododendrons, of all kinds, by the car-load. Native collected plants carefully dug with ball of earth and well set with bloom-buds. Quotations given on plants 1½ to 7 feet high. Correspondence requested with all wanting to obtain strictly first-class stock of this desirable plant. State number and size required.

Kalmia (Mountain Laurel)

These are most beautiful when planted in masses, either alone, or with rhododendrons and azaleas. They bloom profusely in spring, almost hiding their dark, shining leaves with huge corymbs of pink and white flowers. Next to the rhododendrons they are our showiest evergreen shrubs.

Kalmia latifolia (our Mountain Laurel) is a well-known species of great beauty. We offer strong, nursery-grown plants, 15 to 18 in., very bushy, with buds, at 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

K. angustifolia has narrower leaves and darker pink flowers. 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



KALMIA LATIFOLIA

FORMAL DECORATIVE TREES

Laurus nobilis (Sweet Bay Tree)

Nothing can take the place of the classical Bay Tree, with its thick crown or pyramid of glossy leaves, for outdoor decorations, or for ornamenting halls, stairways, etc. We have a choice stock of these handsome trees, grown both as standards and pyramids.



We are the largest growers and importers of Bay Trees in the country, and have constantly on hand a fine assortment of various sizes and shapes. The illustrations on this and the following page show some of our extra-large specimen trees. We quote the following prices on these trees, and shall be pleased to answer inquiries concerning them.

PRICES ON PYRAMID BAY TREES

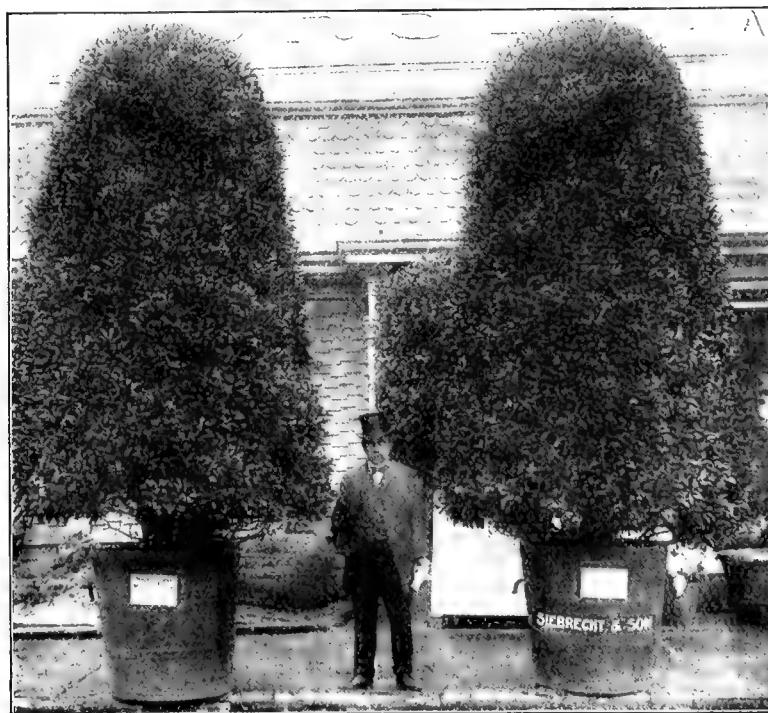
Height	Per pair
above tub	
5½ feet . . .	\$25 00
6 feet	30 00
7 feet	35 00
8 feet	40 00
Extra large speci- mens, from \$50 to \$250 per pair.	

STANDARD BAY TREES

Diameter of head	Per pair
2 feet	\$15 00
2½ feet	20 00
3 feet	25 00
3½ feet	35 00
3 feet 10 in . .	40 00
4 feet	45 00

Height of stem, 3 to
4 feet. Extra large
specimens, \$50 to
\$1,500 per pair.

The price in all
cases is governed by
the fullness and
growth of the trees.



The photograph
of the residence of S.
Guggenheim, Esq.,
at Elberon, N. J.
(page 74), shows an
ideal use of our
Sweet Bay Trees.
The four pyramids
stand like sentinels
guarding the house,
while the round-
headed standards on
the verandas add
much to its pictur-
esque and dignified
features. We had
the privilege of sup-
plying these trees,
and the satisfaction
they have given has
been a source of
pleasure to us.



Our Pyramid and Standard Bay Trees at the residence of S. Guggenheim, Esq., Elberon, N. J.

latter. Our stock of Box is particularly fine, and we have on hand an excellent lot of trained trees in pyramid and standard form, as well as a number of clipped specimens, as illustrated by the photographs on the following page. We will supply the pyramid and standard forms at the following prices, and shall be happy to submit prices on the other forms upon request.

Height	PYRAMIDS		Doz.
	Each		
1 to 1½ feet	\$1 00		\$9 00
2 feet	1 25		12 00
2½ feet	1 75		18 00
3 feet	2 50		25 00
3½ feet	3 00		30 00

Diameter of head	STANDARDS		Doz.
	Each		
15 to 18 inches	\$2 00		\$18 00
18 to 24 inches	2 50		25 00
24 to 30 inches	4 00		40 00
30 to 36 inches	5 00		50 00

We also have on hand extra-fine Pyramid Box Trees, with thick, rich green and lively foliage, cultivated and grown in the best possible manner, which we can supply at \$15 to \$25 per pair for trees 5 to 6 feet high. Also a splendid lot of Standards with fine bushy, vigorous heads, 4 feet in diameter, set high on a stout stem, at \$7.50 to \$12 each.

Buxus or Box trees and Bay Trees are two of the most useful trees in the ornamentation and decoration of private grounds, and no place seems complete without them. We were the first to introduce both of these trees.

Buxus sempervirens arborescens (Boxwood)

The different species vary in size from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, hardy, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green glossy leaves. They are used for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for low hedges, and in tubs for formal gardens, terraces and porches. As they are perfectly hardy, there has been a great demand for them for vases and cemetery decoration. Will grow in sun or shade, but prefer the



Bay Tree and Boxwood, at Rose Hill Nurseries

Buxus sempervirens nana

The pretty Dwarf Box is the variety so much used in old fashioned gardens for edgings. It is one of the most useful species of all. 3-year-old plants, 4 to 6 inches, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000. We also offer for the same purpose, *B. arborescens*, 6 to 8 inches, \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000. In planting Dwarf Box edging, five or six plants are required to plant a foot.

This stock can be offered at a lower price; but when you consider the time it takes to grow it, and that Boxwood is the slowest-growing of all plants, we would advise using a heavier grade, as you get more roots, stronger plants and immediate effect. The advantage of buying the heavier grade is at once apparent, as, to produce the desired effect, the edging must be thick and compact.



\$35 to \$75 each

pean homes, and are becoming very scarce.

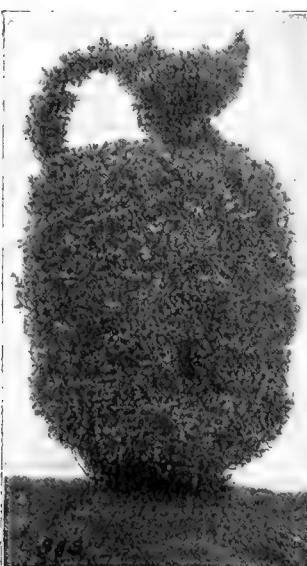
These curious plants must be seen to be appreciated, as photographs or engravings never do them justice, and do not show how interesting they are, as much of their beauty depends upon their environments. We assure any one interested in this class of stock that a personal inspection would be of great interest and value, and the chances for mutual satisfaction are naturally much stronger than if they are selected by catalogue descriptions.



\$15 to \$25 each

Trimmed and Trained forms of Box Trees and Taxus FOR ITALIAN GARDENS

We carry a large stock of these odd-shaped trees and bushes. Some of them are from 50 to 100 years old. These curious forms and shapes have been imported from old European homes, and are becoming very scarce.



\$12 to \$16 each



AQUATICS

Water-gardening is one of the delightful and refreshing fads for summer time. Water-lilies and other aquatic plants can be grown so easily that cool little ponds, tubs or spacious tanks dimpled with their flowers are now favorite spots in all the best-planned gardens. The tender sorts can be removed to greenhouse or cellar upon the approach of winter, and, if not allowed to freeze or become dry, can easily be wintered over. Hardy sorts will succeed well in any stream or pond, and stand the winters in latitudes where the water does not freeze to the bottom of the pond.

We are well prepared to supply fine stock of these beautiful plants, and can give larger and stronger plants, true to name, for less money than any other firm. Special attention is asked for our stock of the finest nelumbium in the world—*N. album grandiflorum*—and to our remarkably low price for it.

HARDY AQUATICS

Plants of the best size and quality, true to name, at lowest prices.

NELUMBIUM speciosum. Se- lected stock.	Doz.	100
Flowers light pink.	\$12 00	\$100 00
N. speciosum. General stock . .	10 00	90 00
N. luteum. American Lotus. Yel- low flowers	4 00	20 00
N. album grandiflorum. Grand white blooms	12 00	100 00
N. striatum. White, penciled rose on tips of petals	12 00	100 00

NELUMBIUM roseum. Deep rose	Doz.	100
		\$12 00 \$100 00
N. Kermesinum. Hermosa-pink.	10 00	75 00
NYMPHÆA pygmæa alba. The smallest species; flowers white .	12 00	85 00
N. Helveola. Yellow; pointed petals	5 00	40 00
N. Leydekeri rosea. Beautifully shaded pink and rose.		\$2 each .

HARDY AQUATICS, continued

NYMPHÆA odorata. Our pretty fragrant native white water-lily.	Doz. 100	\$1 00	\$7 00
N. odorata gigantea. Satiny blue.	1 00	7 00	
N. odorata minor. Dwarf form of our native lily.	1 00	8 00	
N. odorata rosea. Deep rose.	3 50	22 00	
N. odorata sulphurea. Sulphur-yellow.	3 50	22 00	
N. odorata Caroliniana. Rosy pink.	9 00	60 00	
N. odorata exquisita. Carmine.	8 50	60 00	
N. superba.	6 00	45 00	
N. tuberosa. White flowers.	1 50	8 00	
N. alba. Pure white.	5 00	40 00	
NYMPHÆA alba candidissima. Large-flowering English water-lily.	Doz. 100	\$5 00	\$40 00
N. flava. Yellow water-lily of Florida.	1 50	8 50	
N. Marliacea albida. Large, sparkling white flowers.	5 00	40 00	
N. Marliacea carnea. Delicate blush.	6 50	50 00	
N. Marliacea rosea. Deep rose.	9 50	75 00	
N. Marliacea chromatella. Beautiful clear yellow.	3 00	25 00	

Special collections of the best and most distinct Aquatics, suited to either large or small ponds, made up at special rates. We furnish collections of Hardy Aquatics in 12 and 25 varieties at from \$5 to \$9 per doz.

We would like to call attention to the fact that we carry a large stock of Water Lilies in tubs; large, strong plants, which can be set in fountains and water basins for the summer months, and produce flowers at once. Price, \$3 to \$7.50 per tub, according to size and varieties.

HARDY JAPANESE LILIES

These beautiful Lilies are quite hardy, but should be planted four or five inches deep and given a light covering of leaves or litter before the ground is deeply frozen. They should not be disturbed, but left to grow on from year to year. They get larger and finer as they grow older.

Lilium auratum. The gold-banded Lily of Japan, considered the queen of Lilies and the most beautiful of all; immense flowers nearly a foot in width, borne in great clusters, seeming more than the slender stem can bear; color rich creamy white, thickly spotted with crimson and brown, each petal having a wide golden yellow band through the center; very fragrant and sure to bloom; exceedingly beautiful.

L. album. Extra large flowers, pure snow-white, very sweet-scented.

L. candidum (Madonna Lily). One of our finest Lilies, bearing beautiful, pure white, fragrant flowers.

L. Melpomene (Speciosum). Rich blood-red, with a clear frosty white border; very handsome and hardy.

L. roseum, or rubrum. This is one of the very best kinds; splendid large flowers, rose and white, spotted crimson; very beautiful.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. Extra-large double flowers, bright rich orange, spotted black.

We carry a large stock of other varieties, which we shall be pleased to offer on application.

Large bulbs, 15c. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$9 per 100; extra-size bulbs, 20c. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.



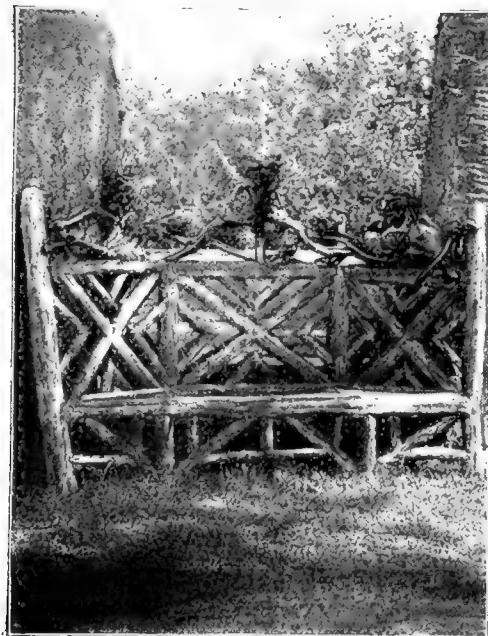
LILIUM AURATUM



RUSTIC WELL-HOUSE



SUMMER-HOUSE



DOUBLE SETTEE BETWEEN TREES



SINGLE SUMMER-HOUSE, THATCHED STRAW ROOF



DOUBLE RUSTIC SUMMER-HOUSE WITH THATCHED STRAW ROOF, ON THE ESTATE OF DANIEL O'DAY, ESQ.

RUSTIC WORK

We furnish artistic and massive Rustic Work of all sorts and descriptions. Summer-houses, arbors, bridges, bathing- and well-houses, gateways, lawn-pagodas, settees and chairs, tables and rustic stands, vases and tubs—everything needed in this line we can supply in artistic designs and the best red cedar, finely finished. A few of these designs are illustrated on this and the preceding page. Further information on application.

VASES AND FLOWER TUBS

There is nothing so essential in creating the desired effect in formal gardens as the proper kind of terra-cotta vases.

The New Jardiniere Vase. Made in ornamental terra-cotta ware, in a neutral and quiet color. The advantage of this vase over all others is that the upper section, which is separate from the body of the vase, can be removed while sitting in the pot, and then replaced, thus concealing a large portion of the earth. Size, 18 inches high and 18 inches in diameter. \$8.

World's Columbian Fair Vases. Real Italian Terra-cotta Flower Pot. Exact model of the vases which Messrs. McKim, Mead & White (architects) imported from Italy for the New York State Building (and which we decorated). We are now sole agents for these vases. The regular size is 2 feet high and 2 feet in diameter. Price, \$20 each, \$35 per pair. We can also furnish them to order any size up to 5 feet in diameter.



No. 983.

19 inches in diameter, 15 inches high, capacity, 1 bushel; with saucer. \$6 each.



No. 073.

28 inches in diameter, 20 inches high; capacity, 3½ bushels. \$20 each.



No. 273.

21½ inches in diameter, 17½ inches deep; capacity, 1¼ bushels. \$7.50 each.



No. 943. World's Columbian Fair Vase.

Two sizes.

20 inches high, 2 feet in diameter; capacity, 1½ bushels. \$10 each.

27½ inches in diameter, 23 inches deep; capacity, 2¼ bushels. \$14 each.



No. 173. In two sizes.

29 inches in diameter, 23 inches high; capacity, 3 bushels. \$16 each.

25 inches in diameter, 21 inches high; capacity, 1¾ bushels. \$12 each.



Italian Flower Pot



Terra Cotta Flower Pot

Terra Cotta Flower Pots. The construction of the rim permits the hands to firmly grasp it, insuring lifting and moving the pot with facility.

No. 14G, 12 in. high, 12½ in. wide . . .	\$1 50
No. 24G, 12 in. high, 17½ in. wide . . .	2 50
No. 34G, 16 in. high, 19½ in. wide . . .	3 50
No. 44G, 18 in. high, 21½ in. wide . . .	4 50
No. 54G, 20 in. high, 24 in. wide . . .	8 00
No. 64G, 24 in. high, 30 in. wide . . .	13 00

Italian Flower Pots—

No. 15G, 17 in. wide, 11 in. high . . .	\$2 00
No. 25G, 20 in. wide, 12 in. high . . .	3 50
No. 35G, 24 in. wide, 15 in. high . . .	5 50
No. 45G, 27½ in. wide, 17 in. high . . .	8 00
No. 55G, 30½ in. wide, 18 in. high . . .	12 00
No. 65G, 37 in. wide, 22 in. high . . .	18 00
No. 75G, 43 in. wide, 24½ in. high . . .	40 00

Columbia Flower Tubs. These tubs are made from the best cypress lumber, and will last for years without decay. They are held together by two heavy steel wires, which are connected with substantial iron handles, and are so arranged that the wire can be tightened or loosened simply by turning a nut on the handle. They are finished in natural wood, varnished, or we can furnish them painted, but to order only.

12 in. in diameter, 11 in. deep . . .	\$1 00
15 in. in diameter, 14 in. deep . . .	1 50
18 in. in diameter, 16½ in. deep . . .	2 00
21 in. in diameter, 18½ in. deep . . .	2 50
24 in. in diameter, 20½ in. deep . . .	3 00

Larger sizes made to order.

Simple and Cheap Plant Tubs. Made of hard wood, steel wire hooped, painted green:

No. 1, 14 in. in diameter, 12 in. deep .	\$1 00
No. 2, 15 in. in diameter, 12½ in. deep .	1 25
No. 3, 17 in. in diameter, 14 in. deep .	1 50
No. 4, 19½ in. in diameter, 14½ in. deep .	1 75



No. 573.

26 inches in diameter, 22 inches high; capacity, 2 bushels. \$13.50 each.



Columbia Flower Tubs

Trees and Shrubbery for the World's Fair

When the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, took up the question of the adornment of the grounds surrounding the buildings, they were confronted by two serious con-



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Siebrecht's Specially Prepared Grass Seed for Terraces, Tennis Courts and Golf Links. Bus. \$5.50.

NOTE.—Our bushel is based upon a full weight of 20 lbs., and that weight is guaranteed in every bushel of seed. On larger quantities we shall be pleased to submit estimates.

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Index

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE	
Actinidia	52	Lilys-of-the-valley	57
Adam's Needle	45	Lindens	32, 35
Akebia	52	Lobelia	61
Althea	18	Locusts	31, 35
American Lotus	75	Lychnis	61
Ampelopsis	52	Lythrum	61
Amsonia	54	Magnolias	28
Andromedas	30	Mallow	60
Apples	34, 46	Maltese Cross	61
Apricots	47	Maples	21-23, 33
Aquatics	76	Matrimony Vine	53
Arborvitæs	16, 18	Meadow Rue	65
Ashes	26, 27, 29, 34	Michaelmas Daisy	56
Asparagus	47	Milkweed	55
Aspen	34	Mint	62
Aster	55, 56	Mock Orange	42
Azaleas	36	Monkshood	52
Baby's Breath	59	Mountain Laurel	71
Barberry	37	Mulberry	34
Bay Trees	72, 73	Mullein Pink	61
Beeches	18, 26, 34	Oaks	30, 31, 34
Bell-flower	57	Old-Fashioned Gar- den Flowers	54
Bergamot	62	Old Man	55
Berberis	18, 42	Ornamental Grasses	66
Betony	56	Osage Orange	19
Birches	24, 33	Peonia	62
Blackberries	47	Pagoda Tree	32, 35
Bladdernut	44	Passion Flower	65
Blanket Flower	59	Peaches	34, 49
Bleeding Heart	58	Pearl Bush	39
Bluebells	57	Pears	49
Boxwood	74, 75	Pea Tree	31
Buckthorn	19	Pentstemon	62
Candytuft	60	Peony	62
Cardinal Flower	61	Perennial Flax	61
Hardy Roses	67	Perennial Pea	61
Hawthorn	34, 39	Periwinkle	66
Cedars	12, 15	Phlox	62-64
Centaurea	57	Pines	13, 17
Chamomile	55	Pinks	58
Clematis	52, 57	Pipe Vine	52
Columbine	55	Planes	29
Cone Flower	58, 64	Plantain Lily	58
Corchorus	41	Plume Poppy	56
Cotoneaster	38	Plums	49, 50
Crab Apples	47	Polygonum	64
Cryptomeria	12	Poplars	29, 34
Currants	47	Poppy	62
Cypress	12	Privet	18, 19, 42
Cytisus	39	Purple Cone Flower	58
Daisy	56	Pyrethrum	64
Daphne	39	Quinces	50
Day Lily	58, 60	Ragged Robin	61
Deciduous Shrubs	36	Raspberries	50
Deciduous Trees	21-32	Red-hot-poker Plant	65
Decorative Trees	72-75	Retinosporas	13, 14
Deutzia	39	Rhododendrons	70, 71
Dogwood	34, 38	Rhodotypos	41
Elder	43	Rose of Sharon	41
		Roses	67-69
		Rustic Work	79
		Sage	64

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